REGISTERED No. [illegible]—1878.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,270—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JULY 24, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 48	For Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 52	For Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ " "
Third and succeeding	2½ " "

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	" 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

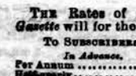
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, & LIVERPOOL.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the S. S. PATNA, 1,780 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. B. Withers, as above, on THURSDAY, the 25th July 1878.

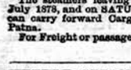
The Patna is fitted in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 24 First-class Passengers and 16 Second-class.

The steamers leaving Bombay on WEDNESDAY, the 17th July 1878, and on SATURDAY, the 20th idem, for Kurrachee, can carry forward Cargo and Passengers for transfer to the Patna.

For Freight or passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. AVA, 2,600 Tons, 346 H. P., Commander H. T. Dickinson, on SATURDAY, the 27th July 1878, at 5 p. m., calling at Carwar, Narrakal, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Callingapatam (topalpore, False Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

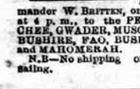
Weather permitting the vessel will also call at Rutnagherry Vingorla, Goa, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line home or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamer of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE, Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

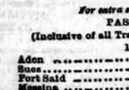


THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the MAHRATTA, 742 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander W. Britten, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th July 1878, at 4 p. m., to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Lingah, Muscat, Kais, Bunderabbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, Busreh, and occasionally at Bahrein, and Mahomerah.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY at 4 p.m., and every SATURDAY at 2 p.m.

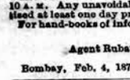
The S. S. MAHRATTA, 742 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander W. Britten, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 24th July 1878, at 4 p.m.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander R. D. Dougherty, on SATURDAY, the 27th July 1878, at 2 p.m.

N. B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st *of each month.*

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£115	£75	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	35	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Including Wine.

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

ARABIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st August 1878.

CORSICA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st September 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of the Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, Feb. 4, 1878.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

THE (S.S.) INDIA, Captain Geo. Read, will sail on the 31st instant.

For Passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

JAMES MADDEN & CO.'S (LATE WHEATLEY, MADDEN & CO.'S) BOMBAY PASSENGER AGENCY.

NOTICE—Passages secured without charge, and every assistance rendered to Passengers leaving Bombay.

J. M. & Co.'s "Steamer Announcements" posted free to any part of India.

Full information regarding Passage Rates, &c., will be forwarded on application. Money exchanged. Drafts granted on England. Heavy Baggage intended for shipment should be in Bombay two clear days before the Steamer sails. All packages must be addressed JAMES MADDEN & Co. Bombay.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce; Horses in infirmary Rs. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from purchaser and Seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to Shoeing and Breaking to Harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

PRIZE MEDAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1874.

ROWLAND AND Co.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT
25, MEADOW STREET, FORT,
Opposite the Oriental Bank,
BOMBAY.

ALL DESCRIPTIONS of SADDLERY, HARNESS, MILITARY and POLICE ACCOUTREMENTS, Double and Single Leather Machine Bands, Fire Engine Hose and Buckets, &c., EXECUTED of the best materials under a highly experienced Foreman at reasonable rates and on the shortest notice.

Consign ments of the above, as also of Gold, Silver and Electro-plated mounted Whips, Spurs, Bridles of all descriptions, Fancy Leather Goods, Gymkhana Kits, &c., are regularly received.

Out-station Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1878.
(*e*) CATHAY	2962	450	R. T. Dundas	26th July.
— GEELONG	1835	250	C. Fraser	2nd Aug.
(*e*) AUSTRALIA	2663	600	G. F. Oates	9th do.
— TRAVANCORE	1903	350	W. Barratt	16th do.
(*e*) BOKHARA	2932	450	W. D. Anderson	23rd do.
— BANGALORE	2342	450	E. G. Stead	30th do.
(*e*) NEPAUL	3536	600	J. S. Murray	6th Sept.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (*e*) proceeds direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 22nd July 1878. Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

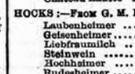
Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
SUNDA	1704	300	J. Reeves	5th August.
HINDOSTAN	3186	600	N. W. Hazelwood	19th do.
VENETIA	3726	450	W. B. Andrews	2nd September.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 22nd July 1878. Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.



THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	16th August.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 22nd July 1878. Superintendent.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

MAX GREGER'S HUNGARIAN WINES.

Carlowitz, Red, No. 25	per doz.	Rs. 18	0
Carlowitz, No. 6	"	16	8
Ofner, Red and White	"	24	8
Erlau	"	16	0
Sparkling White	"	37	8
OEDENBURG, White	"	24	8
RUSTER, DRY	"	36	0
CROWN WHITE TOKAY, 1834 Vintage	"	78	0

Carlowitz, No. 6, also in Crystal Flagons.

SACCONE'S SHERRY.—In Octaves, Quarter Casks, and Bottle.

WM. WATSON & Co.,
24, Apollo Street, Bombay.

LIST OF WINES FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

BORDEAUX.

St. Estéphe	Rs. 11	per doz.	Qts.
Do.	" 6	do.	Pts.
Margaux	" 15	do.	Qts.
Médoc Pauillac	" 22	do.	
Chateau Le Hoe	" 24½	do.	
Cantemerle	" 31	do.	

WHITE BORDEAUX.

Grave	Rs. 15	per doz.	Qts.
Do. No. 1	" 19	do.	
Do. Superior	" 21½	do.	

HOCKS.

Laubenheim	Rs. 16	per doz.	Qts.
Geisenheim	" 19	do.	
Scharlachberg	" 28	do.	
Liebfraumilch	" 32	do.	

BRANDIES.

Cognac	Rs. 31	per doz.	Qts.
Do. Vieux	" 33	do.	
Do. Fine Champagne	" 38½	do.	

VERMOUTH.

Premiere qualité	Rs. 14½	per doz.	Qts.
Do. do.	" 6	do.	Pts.

CHAMPAGNE.

H. Piper & Co.	Rs. 45	per doz.	Qts.
Do.	" 25	do.	Pts.
LeForestier	" 41½	do.	Qts.

Special terms for quantity. Mofussil Orders to be accompanied by a remittance or reference.

GEORGE LOCKHART & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR
H. PIPER & CO. of REIMS
and A. LAPORTERIE of BORDEAUX.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

CLARETS:—From H. and C. Balaresque, Bordeaux.

Chateau de Frauds	Rs. 14	per doz.	Qts.
Jea Canous	" 18	do.	"
Chateau Looville	" 22	do.	"
Chateau Lafitte	" 26	do.	"

HOCKS:—From G. M. Passemann Sohn, Mayence,

Laubenheimer	Rs. 17	per doz.	Qts.
Geisenheimer	" 20	do.	"
Liebfraumilch	" 24	do.	"
Steinwein	" 24	do.	"
Hochheimer	" 26	do.	"
Rudesheimer	" 28	do.	"
Marcobrunner	" 38	do.	"

BEER:—

Ind. Coope & Co.'s Pale Ale	Rs. 5	per doz.	Qts.
Do. do.	"		Pts.
Norwegian Beer	"		Qts.
Krentznacher Export Beer	" 5-8	"	Qts.

LIQUEUR:—

Maraschino di Zara	"	36 do. large bot.	
Do. do.	"	38 per 2 doz pinte	

CHAMPAGNE:—

Bouzy, superior quality, from the Société Orientale, d'Epernay	Rs.	30 per doz.	Qts.
Do. do.	"	32 per case of 2 doz.	Pts
Auber Royer and Fils Fleur de Sillery	"	35	"
Real Eugene Cliquot	"	20 per doz.	Pts.
Heidsieck & Co.'s *Dry Monopole*	Rs.	50 per doz.	Qts.
Do. do.	Rs.	54 per case of 2 doz.	Pts

BRANDY:—

P. Denis Gabriel Gadrad & Co.'s Cognac * Star	Rs.	20 per doz.	Qts.
Do. do. ** Stars	"	23	"
Do. do. *** Stars	"	27	"
Boulestin & Co.'s Cognac	Rs.	20 per doz.	Qts.
Do. do. do.	"	22 p. case 2 doz.	flasks.
Do. do. * Star Cognac	"	22 per doz.	Qts.
Do. do. do.	"	24 p. case 2 doz.	flasks.
Muller Frère's Cognac	"	20 per doz.	Qts.
Fromy and Rogée's well known *** Stars	"	30	"

SPECIAL TERMS TO REGIMENTAL MESSES, CLUBS, &c

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Bombay, 25th June 1878

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta,
23, Apollo Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE, 10 HANK BOBBIN REELS by Joseph Stubbs; 1 PATENT SELF-STOPPING WARPING MACHINE by John Dunscroft and Sons, and India Rubber Valves of different sizes. For price and particulars apply to

DINSHAW NOWROJEE, Manager,
Khatau Makanji Spinning & Weaving Company Mill, Byculla

COCONADA CIGARS!!!
ROBERTS & Co.,
Cigar Manufacturers, Coconada.
(Established 1865.)

DIPLOMA OF HONOR awarded at Vienna Exhibition of 1873 for superior quality and excellence of manufacture. Cigars guaranteed to be manufactured of the best Lunka Tobacco obtainable. One hundred sample cigars (of 20 different kinds) packed in tin, *post free*, to any part of India for a remittance of Rs. 3-8-0.

Remittances to accompany orders except to approved customers.

Orders for 5,000 or more cigars delivered free of all charges at any *Indian Port*.

Price list and further articulars furnished on application.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND,

And a complete mitigator of Pain.

A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM

it has no equal.

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA,

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.

Retailed by Chemists all over the world.

Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

General Agent at Bombay,

ESUFALLY HIPTULLA,
No. 39, Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO BE LET,

THE PREMISES of ex-Royal Hotel. For rent and particulars apply at the premises to

Mr. D. C. LOBO.

BYCULLA CLUB.—The HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the BYCULLA CLUB will be held at the Club House on SATURDAY, the 24th August 1878, at 6 o'clock p. m.

C. A. W. CAMERON,
22nd July, 1878. Honorary Secretary.

SCISSORS,
BY
MAPPIN BROTHERS.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
47, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Established 1847.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ADJOURNED QUARTERLY MEETING of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION of BOMBAY, as already advertised, will be held here TO-DAY at 3 p. m.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secretary, Town Council.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 24th July 1878.

B. S. MADON & Co.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
HAVE JUST UNPACKED THE FOLLOWING
TOILET & MEDICATED SOAPS:

CLEAVER'S Prize Medal Honey Soap in boxes of 3 cakes,		per box.	0 14
Do.	Almond and Glycerine Soap	do.	0 14
Do.	Brown Windsor (old) Soap	do.	0 14
Do.	Elderflower Toilet Soap	do.	0 14
Do.	Choice Toilet Soap	do.	0 12
Do.	Best Glycerine (extra super)	do.	1 8
Do.	Lime Juice and Glycerine Soap	do.	0 14
Do.	Lavender Soap	do.	0 14
Do.	Otto of Rose and Cold Cream Soap	do.	1 0
Do.	Lettuce Milk Soap	do.	2 4
Do.	Floral Toilet Soap	do.	1 8
Do.	Patent Terebene Toilet Soap	do.	1 2
Do.	Rosemary and Borax Toilet Soap	do.	1 2
Do.	Jockey Club Toilet Soap		0 14
"ALBION" Milk and Sulphur Soap			1 2
OSBORN'S Juniper Tar Soap		per cake	0 6
HENDRY'S Petrolium and Petroline Soap			0 6
Perfumed Pumice stone Soap			0 6
Sandbath Soap			0 4
CALVERT'S Toilet Carbolic Acid Soap			0 12
Do.	Medical do. do. do. &c., &c., &c.		1 13

12, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

DOUBLE WALL ICE JUGS,
PRESERVE ICE OR ICED DRINKS,
CHAMPAGNE OR CLARET CUP,

At a low temperature for a much longer period than other vessels. The constant use of them is attended with

GREAT CONVENIENCE AND ECONOMY.

Richly plated with silver, in a variety of handsomely chased patterns, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 60.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

TO MERCHANTS, SOLICITORS, AND OTHERS.

TO BE LET,
WITH IMMEDIATE ENTRY,

THE OFFICES on the Second Floor of TREACHER and COMPANY'S (Limited) premises, Rampart Row, as lately occupied by Messrs. GADDUM and Co. Apply to THE COMPANY'S MANAGER,
BYCULLA.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld, ARE now offering a splendid assortment of

BEST QUALITY G. B. D. BRIAR PIPES.
SMALL SIZES. MEDIUM SIZES.
LARGE SIZES.
STRAIGHT STEMS. CURVED STEMS.
AMBER MOUTH PIECES.
IVORY MOUTH PIECES.
HORN MOUTH PIECES.
WITH CASES OR WITHOUT CASES.
At varying and reasonable prices.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

RICH IN NITROGEN AND PHOSPHATES.

MELLIN'S FOOD
FOR
INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
A SOLUBLE EXTRACT OF CEREALS.
NON-FARINACEOUS.

WHEN dissolved in Cow's Milk and water it constitutes a PERFECT FOOD, capable of sustaining life and developing robust constitution.

	Cash.	Credit
Small Bottles	....Re. 1- 0	1-2
Large Bottles	....Re. 1-12	2-0

Fresh consignments at short intervals are imported,

DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURER,
BY
TREACHER AND COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER SPORTS.—Entries can now be received at Head-Quarters. TERENCE DUNNE, W. M. TENNENT, Honorary Secretaries.

HORSE—FOR SALE, a young Arab, five years, 14 hands, and a fast trotter in shafts or saddle. Price, with harness, Rs. 350. Apply to X. Y. Z.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

A CUP OF TEA, OR COFFEE, in FIVE MINUTES, at PEARSE'S, 22, Apollo Street, Fort.

THE MAZAGON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (LIMITED).

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Hornby Row, on SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 p.m., to consider and pass the following Resolutions, and to appoint a Liquidator or Liquidators to wind up the Company, and to fix his or their remuneration:—

1st. That the Mazagon Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act X. of 1866.

2nd. That the Liquidator or Liquidators be and they are hereby authorised and empowered to sell, assign, transfer and make over into a certain Limited Joint Stock Company intended shortly to be formed and registered in Bombay under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act X. of 1866, and to be called the Mazagon Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, having a capital of Rupees 15 Lacs, divided into 6,000 shares, of Rupees 250 each, all the property, moveable and immoveable, and the business, good-will, assets, effects, rights and credits of the said Mazagon Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, and to receive in consideration for such sale, assignment and transfer as aforesaid 2,000 shares of the said Mazagon Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, of Rs. 250 each fully paid up, for distribution amongst the shareholders of the said Mazagon Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, in proportion to the shares held by them, *i.e.*, 1 share of the Mazagon Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, for every share of the Mazagon Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, held by them, and to assign over to the said Mazagon Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, all the rights, title and interest of the Mazagon Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, in the Leasehold lands and premises (at present held by the Mazagon Spinning and Weaving Company from the Mazagon Company, Limited, for the residue of the term of 999 years), at a monthly rental of Rupees 480 in addition to the Rupees 60, payable per month to the said Mazagon Company, Limited. That such sale, assignment and transfer as aforesaid be made subject to, and that the terms thereof do provide for the performance by the said Mazagon Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, of all agreements, contracts, covenants and obligations, and for the payment and satisfaction by the said Mazagon Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, of all just debts and liabilities of the said Mazagon Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.

3rd. That every power which may be exercised by the Liquidators jointly may be exercised by a majority of the Liquidators for the time being present in Bombay.

4th. That the Liquidator or Liquidators be and they are hereby empowered to do all acts and exercise all powers comprised in Sections 174 and 175 of the Indian Companies' Act X. of 1866.

And notice is hereby further given, that the Draft of the proposed Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Mazagon Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, is now lying at the Registered Office of the Mazagon Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, where it can be inspected by the Shareholders at any time during business hours.

By Order of the Board,
C. & F. DINSHAWJEE; Agents.
Bombay, 19th July 1878.

TABLE GLASSWARE.

THE Undersigned import only the finest quality Glass, of the choicest patterns, and at their SUPPLIES are purchased DIRECT from the leading manufacturers in England ON THE LOWEST TERMS FOR CASH, they are in a position to supply goods at a much lower rate than those charged by dealers who incur heavy Agency charges eventually levied from the consumer.

HOUSEHOLDERS furnishing will do well to inspect the goods offered in the sale rooms of the Company's Fort Establishment.

TREACHER'S SETS OF GLASSWARE.—Complete for 12 persons, consist of 2 each Pint and Quart Decanters. 1 Claret Jug, 12 each Champagne, Claret, Hock, Port, Sherry, Liqueur, Custard, and Finger Glasses, 12 each Beer and Soda Water Tumblers, and 12 Flower Tubes.

Half-Sets consist of 2 Quart Decanters, 6 each Champagne, Claret, Hock, Port, Sherry, Liqueur, Custard and Finger Glasses, 6 each Beer and Soda Water Tumblers.

Prices are as follows (numbers according to T. & Co.'s Illustrated Catalogue):—

No. 2	Plain Glass, of the favorite pattern, complete set for 12 persons		Rs. 117	half set Rs.	63
2a	Ditto ditto	thinnest glass, very superior	" "	143	" 78
1	Richly etched circles, cable pattern		" "	169	" 71
13	Single Greek Key, cut dead, lines and hollows bright		" "	160	" 72
10	Stars, Cut and Engraved		" "	161	" 72
12a	Fluted sides, eight or nine flutes		" "	198	" 83

Seven other patterns of the elegantly engraved or etched Glass, always on view.

N. B.—Single articles of the above Services can be supplied, or sets altered to suit the convenience of intending purchasers.

The following articles can be supplied to match the above patterns:—

Claret Decanters, Jugs for Cup, Water Carafes, Sugar Basins, Milk Jugs, Preserve Jars, Biscuit Jars, Pickle Jars, Salt Cellars, Ice Pails, Ice Plates, Butter Dishes, etc.

DESSERT GLASS AND FLOWER STANDS.
Cup Jugs, Water Jugs and Glasses, specimen Tubes, &c. &c.

Circular Dish, with vase arising from centre, height from 12 to 21 inches	Rs.	4	to 10
Ditto ditto with foot ditto ditto		5	to 15
Exhibition Flower Stands, Circular glass dish with glass rod and tray at top, height from 18 to 25 inches		8	to 20
Fancy Flower Stands, glass dishes, with or without foot, centre vase with branch vases, etc., etc		25	to 40
Mirror Plateau Flower Stands, mirror base, vase in centre, with glass leaves, etc., ...from		40	to 90
Flower Baskets, plain and engraved		3	to 15
Flower Tubes plain ...per dozen from		8	
Ditto Engraved ... " from		10	

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ESPLANADE HOTEL,
MONTHLY RATES.
JUNE, JULY, AUGUST, SEPTEMBER.

Position of Room.	One Person in one Room.	Two Persons in one Room.	Position of Room.
TOP FLOOR	Rs. 110	Rs. 220	TOP FLOOR.
THIRD FLOOR	" 130	" 230	THIRD FLOOR.
SECOND FLOOR	" 140	" 250	SECOND FLOOR.
FIRST FLOOR	" 150	" 270	FIRST FLOOR.

THESE TERMS INCLUDE APARTMENTS, BOARD, & BATHS.
THE PARTITION WALLS HAVE BEEN CLOSED TO CEILING.
DAILY MESSING WITHOUT APARTMENTS, Rs. 75 PER MENSEM.
THE DAILY RATES ARE THE SAME ALL THE YEAR ROUND.
Esplanade, Bombay, 1st May 1878.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
WHOLESALE CHEMISTS.

WHOLESALE PRICE LIST of DRUGS, CHEMICAL INSTRUMENTS, DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, &c., furnished on receipt of Card.

GENERAL CATALOGUE of Domestic and Patent Medicines, Medicine Chests, Perfumery, Wines, Beverages, Food, Household Chemicals, Instruments of different kinds.

EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE.—Guaranteed to contain no acrid or deleterious ingredient whatever. Under the influence of the hair and scalp disappears, the former re-assumes its natural beauty, and the brain realizes conditions of health to which Oils, Pomades, and other lubricants have too often rendered it a stranger.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

AROMATIC DISTILLATE.—For seasoning Claret Cup. Produces a beverage approaching perfection, exquisite in aroma but innoxious to the most delicate interior.

Per Phial, Re. 1-8.

UNIVERSAL INSECTICIDE POWDER.—Thoroughly destroys Mosquitoes, Fleas, Cockroaches, Weevils, Maggots, Moths, Ants, Bed Vermin, and all other insects obnoxious to man and his works. Innoxious to Dogs, Cats, Fowls, Pigeons and Domestic Pets.

Per Tin, Re. 1.

FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR.—Regarded as a gem in toilet requisites by all who appreciate lily-white teeth and purity of the mouth. A successful and delicious blending of the Saponaceous, Disinfecting, Balsamic, and Tonic elements.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

ARECA, OR SUPARI NUT TOOTH PASTE.—Of choice aroma and great cleansing properties; imparting perennial youth to the Teeth and Gums.

Per Pot, Re. 1.

CIRCASSIAN FLUID.—A black hair-dye, superior to anything of the kind hitherto produced.

Per Case, Rs. 2.

ALEODERMA.—Owing to its wonderfully remedial effect on the animal skin in Mange, Sores, Fleas, Baldness, &c., this preparation is familiarly known as the *Stable, Kennel and Menagerie Friend*.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-4. Per dozen, Re. 12.

SASSOON HOUSE, 7 ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

PURE LINEN DAMASK CLOTHS & NAPKINS.

BADHAM AND COMPANY

HAVE just landed a NEW and well SELECTED STOCK of the above with new and pretty designs; all are marked very low in price. An inspection is respectfully solicited.

DAMASK CLOTHS,
In various Designs,
8/4, or 2 yards square,
Prices.....from Rs. 9-8 to Rs. 15-8 each.

DAMASK CLOTHS,
8/10, or 2 by 2½ yards long.
From.....Rs. 15-8 to Rs. 18-8 each.

DAMASK CLOTHS,
10/4, or 2½ yards square.
From.....Rs. 15 Rs. to 22 each.

DAMASK CLOTHS,
10/12, or 2½ by 3 yards long.
From.....Rs. 16-8 to Rs. 25 each.

DAMASK CLOTHS,
10/16, or 2½ by 4 yards long.
From.....Rs. 18-8 each.

DAMASK CLOTHS,
10/20, or 2½ by 5 yards long.
From.....Rs. 25 to Rs. 38 each.

DAMASK CLOTHS,
10/24, or 2½ by 6 yards long.
From.....Rs. 31 each.

DAMASK CLOTHS,
10/28, or 2½ by 7 yards long.
From.....Rs. 43 each.

DAMASK CLOTHS,
FOR MESS USE.
10/24, or 2½ by 6 yards long.....Rs. 65 each.
10/28, or 2½ by 7 yards long.....Rs. 75 each.

PIECE DAMASK,
CUT BY THE YARD, MOST USEFUL TO MESSES,
2½ YARDS WIDE,
Per yard.....Rs. 6-8.

20-INCH SLIP DAMASK,
Per yard.....Re. 1-12

BEST QUALITY DAMASK NAPKINS,
3/4 by 7/8.....Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 25 per dozen.
Round D'Oylies.....Rs. 6-8 per dozen.
Square D'Oylies.....Rs. 8-8 per dozen.

TOWELS, BEDDING, &c.

TOWELS.

CASH'S PATENT FRICTION TOWELS.
Brown, Rs. 3-4 each, or Rs. 36 per dozen.
White, Rs. 3-4 each, or Rs. 36 "
Christy's Brown Turkish Towels, from Rs. 24 per dozen.
White Honeycomb Towels, Rs. 12-8 per dozen.
White Turkish Bath Sheets, Rs. 5-12 each.

PILLOW CASES.
Fine Linen Pillow Cases, per pair Rs. 6.
Long Cloth do. " " 3.

SHEETS.
Ready for immediate use from Horrock's best Stout Long Cloth.
Single Bed, per pair Rs. 10-8.
Double do. do. " 19.

PILLOWS.
Cotton Pillows for Travellers, Rs. 2-8 each.
English Horse Hair do. " 8 "
English Feather do. Rs. 8-8 to Rs. 10-8.

BLANKETS.
12/4 White, Real Bath Blankets, each Rs. 13.
12/4 Scarlet do

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, 23RD JULY 1878.

Business here to-day has again been greatly interrupted by incessant rain, which has quite prevented exporters from operating. Reuter's telegrams of yesterday report generally steady but unchanged markets. Consols remain at 95⅛ and French Rentes at 114½. Exchange on India at 60 days' sight is still quoted at 1s. 8¼d. Enfaced Rupee Paper is unchanged at Rs. 80½ for Fours and Fours-and-a-half, and Rs. 88 for Five-and-a-half.

In the London Produce Markets there is no alteration in the quotation for Coffee or Cocoanut Oil. In Seeds there is an advance of 6d. per quarter in Calcutta Linseed to arrive, and 3d. per quarter on the spot. Bombay descriptions are unchanged. The tone of the Wheat Market is reported to be steady at previous rates.

In the Manchester Market yesterday there was a good enquiry for Piece Goods, but business was checked by higher prices being asked, and in Liverpool the Cotton market was firm with sales amounting to 12,000 bales, of which 1,000 bales were Surats; prices of all descriptions are unchanged.

The New York telegrams of yesterday's date still quote Mid. Uplands at 11½ cents. per lb. Futures are not quoted. The Receipts of Cotton at the U. S. ports up to date compare with the two previous seasons as follows:—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Three days' Receipts	2,000	890	2,200
Total since 1st Sept	4,209,000	3,930,800	4,083,500

Bar Silver is unchanged at 52½d. to 52⅝d. per oz. In Paris the rate of Exchange on London is still quoted at francs 25·13.

In Sterling Exchange there has been little doing here to-day, and rates have been very irregular; the tendency throughout, however, has been rather in favour of higher rates, and at the close a partial advance of 1s. 32d. per rupee has been established. We do not, however, expect to see much fluctuation in rates until the particulars of to-morrow's sale of Council Drafts in London are known here. From Calcutta rates are reported firm at 1s. 8¼d. for 6 months' sight Bank Bills. Our closing quotations are as follows:—

Bank Bills, on demand	Is. 8¼	to	1s. 8 5-32d. per Re.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 8 7-16	to	1s. 8½d. ,,
Credits, 2 ,, ,,	1s. 8 13-32d.		,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,,	1s. 8 7-16	to	1s. 8 15-32d ,,
France 3 ,, ,,	2·15		,,

On Calcutta rates are unchanged at 100⅛ for demand and 99⅛ for 10 days' sight drafts.

Government Paper is in less demand to-day, but holders are very firm, and rates are maintained at our yesterday's quotations—viz, Rs. 97¼ for Fours, Rs. 97½ for Four-and-a-half, Rs. 104½ for Five-and-a-half, and Rs. 102⅛ for the New Four and-a-half per cent. Loan.

In the Share Market transactions have also been limited, owing in a great measure to the depressing influence of the weather. There has been nothing doing in Bank Shares, and little enquiry for Land or Press Companies. In Spinning and Weaving Scrip the tendency is still upwards, and we notice an advance of Rs. 25 in Alliance, Rs. 2 in Anglo-Indian, Rs. 5 in Dhurumseys, Rs. 3 in Manchester and Bombay, Rs. 5 in Oriental, and Rs. 15 in Sholapore. Considerable changes are reported to have been made of late in the managers and treasurers of some of the Local Mills, which has caused a temporary advance in the value of their shares. With good management no doubt many of those companies, which are now most heavily involved, may eventually be made to give good profits, as the Bombay Yarns appear to be gaining in favour all over the East, and to their increased consumption in China Messrs Jardine, Matheson and Co., of Honkong, refer in their circular to hand by this mail as follows:—"The strong opposition which English Yarn is meeting with from importations of Bombay Spinnings has been very apparent during the present week, settlements of the latter up to No. 20 amounting to 850 bales against 125 English Nos. 16 to 24. The Bombay Yarn is gradually gaining favour locally, and many of this week's purchases are destined for the Coast ports and Japan, whence good results are obtained."

In Cotton there is little doing owing to the tempestuous weather; and the only sales that have come to our notice, besides those for local consumption, have been a small lot of Half-pressed Saw ginned Dharwar at Rs. 205 and of American Seed at Rs. 207 per candy. Quotations here are unchanged, dealers continuing to hold for extreme rates.

Seeds are in moderate demand at Rs. 6-13 per cent. for Linseed and Rs. 7-14 to Rs. 8 per cent. for Gunerat Rapeseed.

Supplies of both are very small.

Wheat is unchanged in every respect.

Piece Goods.—The position of our market is very much the same as Reuter telegraphs it is in Manchester—"A good enquiry, but business checked by higher prices being asked."

Coals.—There is a cargo of Davisons West Hartley to arrive offering for sale here to-day at Rs. 20½ per ton, without finding buyers; the position of the cargo is, however, against a ready sale to speculators, as the ship with it on board is almost due; the rate is, however, 8 annas per ton below last quotations.

Freights are very dull at £1 per ton for steamers to Liverpool and 16·3 for Iron and 11·3 for wooden sailing ships. For the Continent the rates by steamers are £2 to Venice, Genoa, and Marseilles, and £1-5 for Trieste—all weight payable here at par.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Divi. dend.	Cash. Rate per Share.
Agra Bank	100,000	Rs. 100	Rs. all	p. a. 5 p. ct	137
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 p. c.	705 xd.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	250	all	10 p. ct	747½
Bank of Madras	60,000	250	all	10 do.	675
Nations' Bank of India.	37, 20	£25	£12-10	6 do.	111

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

The ship Bolton Abbey, 1,195 tons, Captain J. Gloves, will sail to-day for Manila, in ballast.

The ship County of Peebles, 1,613 tons, Captain William Fordyce, arrived in harbour on the 22nd instant from Newcastle 29th May, with a cargo of 1,951 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay Muir and Co.

The S. S. Thetis, 1,440 tons, Captain James Ranton arrived in harbour on the 22nd instant from Newport 20th June, via Malta, Port Said, and Aden, with a cargo of Railway steel. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. James Mackintosh and Co.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA MAIL.

The P. and O. Co's s. s. Sunda, 1,029 tons, Captain J. Reeves, arrived in harbour on the 22nd inst. from China, with China mails, Hon. W. C. Maxwell as a passenger, and the following cargo:—From Shanghai 106 packages tea, 49 packages silk, 1 box gold, and 1 box specie. From Hongkong.—1,207 packages tea, 39 cases silk piece goods, and glass bangles, 9 cases sundries and glass bangles, 508 packages silk, 277 packages glass bangles, 7 cases silk piece goods and beads, 58 packages sundries, 5 cases white copper, 20 cases indigo, 8 cases glass beads, 37 bundles matting, 7 cases cassia oil, 10 cases munsel, 7 cases chinaware, 370 packages preserves, 20 cases vermillion, 60 cases waxed umbrellas, 2 cases umbrellas, 2 cases cigars, 529 packages sugarcandy, 525 cases cassia, 55 cases galligal, 23 packages aniseed, 208 cases camphor, 1 box silver coins, and 1 box gold leaves. From Singapore.—50 bags betelnuts, 60 cases tea, 3 cases mace, 1 case gamboge, 1 package specie, 71 cases benzoin, 16 bags tapioca, 10 packages aniseed, 9 cases cigars, 1 package sugar, 1 package medicine, 3 bags nutmegs, and 198 bags pea, 58 packages silk, 29 bundles E. teeth, and 22 packages china roots.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
22	Sunda (s)	Reeves	Shanghai, June 22.
	Timor (s)	Jones	Newport, June 20.
	County of Peebles	Fordyce	Newcastle, May 29.
	Geelong (s)	Fraser.....	Southampton, July 5.

The ship Bolton Abbey, Gloves, for Manila, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer European, to Liverpool.
Ship Culzean, to Calcutta.

MADRAS.

July. ARRIVALS.
20 Chinsura (s)..... ..... Calcutta.
21 Oriental (s) .... Negapatam.

DAILY IMPORTS.—July 22.

From Liverpool.
Trentham Hall s—5 bags head port wine, Jamsetjee Nowrojee; 3 cases tinned sheets, Ezrahi Peerkhan.
Speke Hall s—10 cases varnish, Tyebally ChandaBhoy and Co.

From London.
Trentham Hall s—2 cash block plates, Nusserally Sumsoodin.
Cathay s—11 cases medicine other sorts, Dhurumsey Bhugwan.

From Bordeaux.
Arabia s—39 cases brandy, Edjee Bazanjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—July 22.

For Liverpool.
Stockbridge, 112 bales cotton, Gladstone Wyllie and Co.
India s—50 bales cotton, Thomas H. Moore and Co; 110 bales cotton, Mooljee Lookmeedas; 200 bales cotton, Morarjee Goculdass; 1 bale wool, Polly and Co.
Europa s—125 bales cotton, Pudoussee Pittamber.

For London.
Roger, 6,025 cwts. linseed, Gladstone Wyllie and Co; 17 bales ..... Mahomed Hoshy Cassumjee.
Cathay s—144 cwts sandalwood ..... anjee Jaitha; 2 packages carpets, Nanjee Mahamed Hajee Esmail; 75 cwts cloves, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 4 cases fishmaws, Mitha Munjee; 218 cwts coffee, Govindjee Madhowjee; 649 packages tea, P and O S N Co; 19 bales skins, and 3 bales hides, Buckser M M Mooloon and Co; 15 bales skins, W M M Mohideen and Co; 15 bales skins, Mona K L M Lubay and Co.

For Genoa.
Arabia s—200 bales cotton, A C Dady and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, July 20.)

Telegraph Department.

Mr G Wheatley, Assistant Superintendent, is allowed furlough for two years.

Mr F A Patton, Assistant Superintendent, has been granted furlough for one year and six months.

Agent Governor General, for Central India.

Lieut Colonel W Kincaid, Officiating Political Agent, is granted privilege leave for three months.

Mr H P White, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, is temporarily promoted to the rank of Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, vice Major E Swetenham, appointed Officiating Chief Engineer, Central India.

Hyderabad Residency.

The following temporary changes are made in the Berar Commission, consequent on the return from privilege leave of Captain B. Bullock, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Class:—Major A Farrer, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Class, to revert to his substantive position of Assistant Commissioner 1st Class. Mr H S Nicholetts, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, to revert to his substantive position in the 2nd Class.

The following postings are ordered consequent on the death of Major C T O Mayne, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Akola, Dismissed:—Captain B Bullock, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Basim District, is transferred to Akola. Major A Farrer is posted temporarily to the Akola District as Officiating Deputy Commissioner till relieved by Captain Bullock. On being relieved Major Farrer will proceed to Basim to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of that district in anticipation of the sanction of the Government of India.

Public Works Department.

Major W H Beckett, Executive Engineer, is transferred from the Presidency Command, Military Works, to the Sirhind Command, Military Works.

Mr T H Bainbridge, Overseer, is transferred from the Lahore Command, Military Works, to the Meerut Command, Military Works.

Mr O Hownle, Assistant Engineer, is granted three months' privilege leave from such date as his services on the Mysore Famine works may be dispensed with.

Privilege leave for two months and twenty-seven days is granted to Major Thackeray, R E, Executive Engineer, Bareilly Division, Military Works.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN MADRAS.

Head Quarters, Ootacamund, 8th July.

Surgeon-Major J S Cockburn from Medical charge, R A, Bangalore, to officiate with temporary rank as Deputy Surgeon-General, B M Service, Mysore Circle, as a temporary arrangement from 22nd March, vice Surgeon-Major B Fydd, officiating Deputy Surgeon-General, proceeded to England.

Surgeon Major E M Sinclair from Medical charge, R A, Secunderabad, to officiate with temporary rank as Deputy Surgeon-General, B M Service, Hyderabad Circle, as a temporary arrangement, vice Deputy Surgeon-General O' Leary, proceeded to England on Medical certificate.

Surgeon M E Reporter from Presidency Division to Southern District.

Lieut Sherard, Staff Corps, from Officiating Wing Officer 33rd N I to Officiating Wing Officer 13th N I.

Surgeon-Major J S Cockburn from Officiating Deputy Surgeon General, to officiate with temporary rank as Deputy Surgeon-General, B M Service, Mysore Circle to Medical charge Royal Artillery, Bangalore.

Surgeon-Major T Landale from Officiating Deputy Surgeon-General British Medical Service Hyderabad Circle, on being relieved by Surgeon-Major Sinclair, to medical charge 12th Lancers, Secunderabad.

CALENDAR FOR JULY, 1878.

PHASES OF THE MOON,

New Moon..... ..... 30th, 2h. 31·6m. A.M.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Wed. 24	.....	5 35	6 37	{ 6 42 m 5 25 a	0 7 a .....
Th. 25	St. James.	5 36	6 36	{ 7 59 m 6 48 a	0 35 m 1 33 a
Fri. 26	.....	5 36	6 36	{ 9 0 m 8 12 a	1 43 m 2 55 a
Sat. 27	.....	5 37	6 36	{ 9 56 m 9 18 a	2 47 m 3 53 a
Sun. 28	8th Sunday after Trinity	5 37	6 35	{ 10 38 m 10 15 a	3 43 m 4 39 a
Mon. 29	.....	5 37	6 35	{ 11 14 m 11 4 a	4 32 m 5 20 a
Tues. 30	.....	5 38	6 35	{ 11 52 m 11 47 a	5 17 m 5 59 a

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is two rupees. The announcement must be authenticated.]

BIRTHS.

ALLEN—July 13th, at Buxar, the wife of Major F. Allen, 18th Regiment N. I., of a son.
JOHNSTON—July 19th, at Lahore, the wife of Mr. David Johnston, of a daughter.
KING—July 17th, at Meerut, the wife of Robert Moss King, B. C. S., of a son.

DEATHS.

CHICKEN—July 19th, at the General Hospital, Madras, Mr. John Chicken, Foreman Engineer of the Madras Harbour Works, aged 38 years.

All Money Orders, Cheques, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JULY 24, 1878.

Lord Beaconsfield's acceptance of the Garter, which he declined some time ago, shows that the Prime Minister is quite satisfied with the work done at Berlin, and thinks himself entitled at last to claim the highest distinction an English Minister can spire to. The Garter, as a mark of personal merit, has always been esteemed a greater prize even than a dukedom, and many a Duke has sighed for it in vain. It was the only distinction which Sir Robert Walpole would accept, so long as he could do what he liked with the House of Commons; for not till he felt his power was slipping from his grasp did he reluctantly consent to be translated to the House of Lords, where, on his entrance, he saluted his old rival, Pulteney, created Earl of Bath, with the characteristic remark—"Here are you and I, my lord, two of the most "insignificant men in England." Another of Lord Beaconsfield's predecessors in the office of Prime Minister, Lord Palmerston, who, like Sir Robert Walpole, clung to the House of Commons as the real citadel of power in England and ironically declared himself unfit to receive such an honour when Lord John Russell tried to get rid of him by offering him a British peerage, was sincerely gratified when the Queen, after the conclusion of the Treaty of Paris in 1856, conferred upon him the Order of the Garter, as a mark of her appreciation of his exertions to bring the Crimean War to an honourable close, and of her gracious willingness to let bygones be bygones as regarded Lord Palmerston's personal relations with the Court. Her Majesty can hardly have foreseen at that time that she would live to admit into this noblest order of chivalry a Prime Minister whose merit consists in the complete effacement of the great work of Lord Palmerston. The Whig Minister stopped the progress of Russia for a quarter of a century; Lord Beaconsfield has effected a new settlement of the East by removing the barriers set up by Lord Palmerston and confirming to Russia conquests which have given her in a year more than she could have fairly hoped, by a continuous series of painful efforts, to gain in fifty years. Our correspondent "T. H. D.," whose interesting letter on the Eastern Question we published yesterday, says, somewhat whimsically, that Russia is not consciously ambitious of conquering the world, any more than Rome was. The comparison is hardly felicitous, if we are expected to draw from it the inference that England has nothing to fear from Russian ambition. The Russian nation has probably no set programme of conquests to achieve; but still it advances, and now it has cleared nearly all the obstacles which kept it at a distance from the seas and territories hitherto guarded solely by the arms or influence of England, so that only persons ignorant of history and of the irresistible force with which nations are impelled along the path marked out for them by destiny can refuse to believe in the certainty of an impending collision between these two Powers. However, for the present Lord Beaconsfield has evaded the shock by signing a treaty of peace which England apparently welcomes as a relief from the risk of bloodshed and heavy taxation, and which, whatever we may think of it, will probably last for a few years. The fact that Italy is dissatisfied because for the first time since 1856 she has failed to make any profit for herself out of the controversies and wars engaged in by other great European Powers is not of much consequence, except that it points to the probability that Italy will henceforth seek a more intimate alliance with France to upset the results of the compact entered into by the three Emperors, and to which England has sold her sanction for the price of Cyprus. Both Frenchmen and Italians have a right to be discontented with the Treaty of Berlin, but we need not suppose that their dis content will at present take an active form, or that they will seek to vent it directly on England. There is nothing, therefore, to prevent Lord Beaconsfield from enjoying his present triumph, and resting happy in the approbation of his country and his Queen. Honest men on both sides are heartily disgusted with him; and in the House of Commons there is a growing feeling of irritation at the open contempt with which Lord Beaconsfield treats the Lower House, which he has reduced to the rank of a quite subordinate Chamber to that in which he himself sits. Still, the peace he has made will no doubt be accepted, the acquisition of Cyprus having taken the English fancy, and the Convention with Turkey being so framed that Conservatives may secretly regard it as a pledge for the security of what is left of the Turkish Empire, while Liberals are convinced they can make it void and of no effect if ever England should be summoned to act upon it. It is possible that the Conservative malcontents may unite with the Opposition to defeat the Ministry on some side issue, and that Lord Beaconsfield may be beaten on the Indian Press Act as Sir Robert Peel was on the Irish Coercion Bill, but we know too little of the actual state of political feeling at home to be able to guess what will be the result of the division on Mr. Gladstone's motion.

There is a ring of honesty in Sir Arthur Hobhouse's Minute upon the Vernacular Press Bill which entitles him to the respect of every Anglo-Indian newspaper editor. If he is an enemy, at all events he is a fair one, who does not hesitate about giving his reasons for his opinions. Unlike some officials, who flatter the Press but hate it secretly with all their might, for the simple reason that it is a check to a certain extent upon their proceedings, Sir Arthur stands up fairly and says what he has to say boldly. In fact, he betrays the characteristics of an Englishman, although, we think, a mistaken one. Unlike that supercilious gentleman who gravely assured the Government of India, from somewhere in the enlightened backwoods of Central India, that he did not think all these people—meaning editors—were positively bad, a compliment for which we feel appropriately meek but thankful, Sir Arthur minces no words about what he thinks. He says the editors of Anglo-Indian newspapers are quite as seditious as those of the native newspapers—in which he does us an injustice, though nevertheless he is honest for his boldness of speech—and argues that therefore a curb could not in justice be put upon the one class and not upon the other. To support his assertion he mentions several English newspapers that have attracted his attention by their seditious utterances. When he cites the *Statesman* and *Friend of India* as prominent among the sedition-mongers, we confess we are not much surprised, for these newspapers, (virtually one) study on principle a largeness of expression which, swallowed without cautious deductions from the mass, will undoubtedly produce effects upon a well-regulated constitution, such as a Legal Member of Council's, precisely similar to what teachings of sedition would cause; but we are just a little astonished to find our venerable and respected friend the *Englishman* included in the catalogue of disloyalty, as it has always appeared to us that our contemporary would as soon have thought of promenading in public with a white hat and green veil as betray himself into any appearance of being guilty of seditious conduct, or, indeed, of any conduct that would be inconsistent with the dignity of a quiet and sensible English citizen. However, Sir Arthur Hobhouse has said it, and if we do not—we mean, if we cannot—believe that he is right either in this or all his other assertions we are, at all events, bound to admit, as we have said before, that he shows downright honesty in supporting his opinions with facts and even with misimpressions.

We dwell on this trait of honesty with some emphasis, because it has occurred to us as one of the most painful characteristics of the majority of the other official minutes on the Vernacular Press Bill that they were conceived in spite and meanness of purpose. Sir Arthur is logical in the conclusion he draws from his idea that Anglo-Indian newspapers and Bengalee, Mahrattee, Hindostanee, and Guzeratee journals are about on a par as regards seditious writing: if one set is to be punished, you must punish the other set also, he says. But he does not want to have us whipped all round with new and specially-invented thongs. He fails to see the necessity of any such extremity of procedure. He says there are already ample laws in existence for the punishment of seditious writing, and that as these have never been tried, and they cannot be said to have failed, therefore, wherein lies the necessity for new legislation? Why do you not put the existing law in force, he asks the Viceroy, if you are dissatisfied with the political state of feeling in the country? It is explained to him that sedition-mongering newspapers were not prosecuted, because in an open court a mixed jury might refuse to convict, and because the notoriety of such a trial would do more harm than good. Whereupon replies Sir Arthur bluntly enough—You propose to substitute the Irish Peace Preservation Act for the powers contained in the Penal Code. But would the Irish Act help you out of the difficulty? It certainly gives the Government power on the appearance of seditious matter to give public warning to the newspaper, and on a repetition of the offence to seize the plant of the concern; but as the proprietor may in open court bring an action for damages on the ground that the newspaper was not seditious, and that therefore the seizure of the plant was illegal, where would the advantage of having an Act like the Irish Act be, when you would have to experience precisely the same discomforts of notoriety that already frighten you? These questions, the pertinence of which cannot be denied, let the public into a little secret. Sir Arthur Hobhouse, the Legal Member of Council, did not know that the Viceroy proposed to have an Irish Act with the important power of appeal eliminated—an Act which, as Sir Richard Temple and the Hon. Mr. Ashburner suggested, should give every Government official, intelligent or otherwise—and we say with all deference that there are officials whose minds are "otherwise"—power to decide that sedition is what they say it is, and, upon the strength of that immaculate presumption to ruin any unfortunate editor whenever it is thought fit to do so. The Viceroy did not think it necessary to circulate Sir Arthur Hobhouse's opinions to the local Governments when he asked for suggestions on his new imperial project, though legal views on it would have been useful for purposes of guidance, and hence we find the Duke of Buckingham expressing his regret that he had not seen the Minute. Had the Governor of Madras received a copy, as he ought to have done, he would have seen that the Viceroy's legal adviser was strongly opposed to the bare suggestion of introducing the Irish Act into India. His Grace would further have perceived that Sir Arthur Hobhouse was criticising the Viceroy's proposal in ignorance of the fact that the clause in the Irish Act which was specially prepared in the cause of liberty and justice was intended to be struck out of the Indian version of the Act. If any such proposal had been put before Sir Arthur Hobhouse, it is reasonable to presume that those English prejudices of which he boasts in the opening of his Minute would have made him recoil from it with disgust, for we cannot conceive that any man possessing prejudices of the kind could deliberately give his assent to a few officials being invested with arbitrary and absolute powers to seize private property and destroy that freedom of opinion which genuine Englishmen point to as one of the most splendid features in their political constitution. The fact that the Viceroy's own Legal Councillor condemned any unnecessary interference with the Indian Press shows that he would have been still more vigorous and downright in the expressions of his dissent if he had known that it was intended to interfere by means which would be considered unconstitutional in the United Kingdom. It appears to us a most unfavourable trait in the way Lord Lytton has got up opinions to support him in introducing an uncalled-for measure of repression, the principle characteristic of which is mere brute force, that he did not circulate Sir Arthur Hobhouse's Minute, so that the weight which it was entitled to, coming from such a source, might be recognised; and it also appears discreditable to His Lordship's administration that he did not conspicuously draw the attention of Sir Arthur Hobhouse as well as of the local Governments and Administrations to the important fact that the model Irish Act was, when transferred to India, to be emasculated of its principal protection against malevolence and tyranny. This censure is, of course, however, only just if Lord Lytton intended from the first to abolish the right of appeal conceded by the Irish Act. Perhaps it may be more correctly inferred from the correspondence that this is further step in the policy of repression was suggested to the Viceroy by Sir Richard Temple.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL OF THE 5TH JULY.

The P. and O. S. N. Company's s. s. Geelong, Commander C. Fraser, arrived in harbour at half past 6 o'clock yesterday evening with the English Mails of the 5th July. The following is the list of passengers:—

From Venice.
Mr Brown ..... Rev C Johnston.

From Brindisi.
Mr J F Harrison ..... Capt E Reynolds
Mr A Christie ..... Mr Eskrigge
Capt R Thomas ..... Mr Betham.

From Southampton.
Mr W C Hotham ..... Mrs Dunk and infant
Mrs Scotland ..... Mrs Gibbons
Dr A Goodall ..... Mr Jackson.
Bandmaster G Miller

From Aden.—Mr J Alford, and three native deck passengers.

In the Red Sea the Geelong experienced a heavy dust storm and very sultry weather. Also strong monsoon off Socotra and heavy sea, which moderated on nearing Bombay, with frequent showers of rain.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, July 5.

The Congress still continues its sittings in the sort of semi-privacy which Prince Bismarck decreed. The result is, that the newspapers have nothing but rumours and partial and contradictory reports. One correspondent tells us one story; another tells a second, quite different altogether; and then there is a third version from a third correspondent equally diverse from the other two. This strange state of affairs has produced several very curious consequences. In the first place, the public is so dumb-founded and puzzled as to be incapable of making up their mind; and in their despair have affected at the conclusion that there is little use in interfering, and we must wait for and accept the *fait accompli*. But another and more important consequence is, that the majority of the English newspaper correspondents have taken to enthusiastic and confusing eulogy of the English Plenipotentiaries. If Lord Beaconsfield had among his many gifts the power of blushing, his cheeks would surely grow crimson if he read the praises of himself in which some of the newspaper correspondents indulge. What makes this state of things the more curious is, that the leading article of some of these newspapers is in direct contradiction to the letter of the special correspondent. Of course, any journalist of experience knows the explanation of all this. The letters of the special correspondents are so many prepaid advertisements on behalf of Lord Beaconsfield; the payment taking the valuable shape of choice bits of news. I do not suppose that the English Premier and the German Chancellor entered into a sort of private understanding; but when Prince Bismarck imposed the obligation of secrecy on his fellow Plenipotentiaries in the Congress, he was playing a splendid trump card of Lord Beaconsfield. The newspapers, unable to obtain news directly, have had to resort to bye-ways and alleys and the back-stairs; and as the back-stairs always implies the *backsheesh*, they have had to buy the information at the cost of false and deceptive laudation of their informants.

Having said this much by way of preface, I can fairly ask you to take what I say about the Congress with several grains of salt; my only sources of information being vague and, as you have seen, highly untrustworthy rumour. With these reservations then I proceed to say, that the only question which at present seems to be definitely and completely settled is that of the Balkans, and what is in future to be known as Eastern Roumelia. The other question which seems to be nearest settlement is that of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The occupation of these provinces by Austria is now practically settled. The Turkish delegates for a time strongly objected to this proposition, which had the effect of making the spoliation of the Turkish Empire reach larger proportions than were determined by even the cruel arrangement of San Stefano. Mehemed Ali and his colleagues represented that such a proposal went beyond their instructions; asked for time to consult their authorities at home; and at the same time there came rumours of large and solemn and indignant councils under the presidency of the Sultan. Prince Bismarck, however, cut all these objections very short by an outburst of that fine savage temper which is supposed to be uncontrollable, but is in reality a skilfully managed weapon of diplomacy; for Bismarck is a bully who knows whom to bully. In vigorous language he informed the Ottoman Deputies that they ought to be ashamed of themselves for attempting to disturb a family so happy and so united as that of the Congress. Everybody was satisfied that Turkey should be dismembered; was it not monstrous that Turkey should object? The result of all this is, that the Porte has agreed to the Austrian occupation "in principle,"—"in principle" I take to mean in fact. Another point which appears to be disposed of is that of Bessarabia. The Russian claim has been somewhat reduced, and a large amount of the control of the mouth of the Danube still remains. Another arrangement which to some extent diminishes the importance of the Russian gain is, that all the fortresses on the Danube are to be dismantled. Roumania is also to receive some compensation on the Dobrudscha. The limits of Servia have been fixed; and Montenegro has pretty well arranged her future with the jealous Austria. The questions which still remain completely open are those of Greece and Asia Minor. The general impression is that Greece will get much less than she wants or expects, which is, of course, natural. One of the points on which controversy will arise, is whether Crete shall or shall not be annexed by the Hellenic authorities. There was a debate on this point in the House of Commons last night; and from what Mr. Bourke, the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, said, I would infer that annexation will find but little support from the English representatives. And now as to the Asiatic question. This is a subject which still vexes the English mind, and until that is decided a large number of people hesitate to declare whether the mission of our representatives is to be considered a success or a failure. For reasons that will be sufficiently obvious to you, the whole controversy now turns on the question of Batoum. If that place be surrendered, the name of Beaconsfield will, for a while at least, stink in the nostrils of the Turcophiles and the "Jingoes." The *Standard* has made itself the organ of the Conservative malcontents on this subject, and is devoting columns every day to show that if Lord Beaconsfield yield Batoum, the glory is departed from the Ministry. I am inclined to think, however, that there is no choice left to the English Plenipotentiaries. The Salisbury-Schouvaloff Memorandum still exists, and is still binding; and one of the clauses of that document certainly admits the cession of Batoum.

So much for the Congress. You will have gathered from what I have said something like an idea of the state of feeling at home. A few weeks ago the Conservatives were in a state of the highest jubilation; they spoke in the most confident tones of an appeal to the Constituencies, and another and even longer lease of power was spoken of as one of the certainties, by the side of which the rising of the sun is a mere probability. Depression of a very marked character is, however, the present predominant humour, and a dissolution is not looked forward to with anything like feelings of pure delight. I fancy that those who are forming their calculations on the aspect of affairs at the moment omit one important factor from their considerations—that factor is Lord Beaconsfield. I suppose we may assume that the Congress will come to an end before Parliament rises. If that be so, we shall then have Lord Beaconsfield among us to explain and defend his own conduct. This may, and probably will, influence very perceptibly the Conservative party. Our Conservative members are, as a body, what the French call *poules mouillées*, and require the presence of a strong leader to keep them in courage in face of anything like a dangerous emergency. It is quite possible, then, that, inspired by the Premier's audacity and the cohering influence of a stand-up party fight, they may pick up their spirits and present a bolder front to the enemy. There is this, too, in favour of the Conservatives, that the Liberals continue to be hopelessly disorganized. We had on last Tuesday morning a very significant division which threw a strong light on the present state of the Opposition. On that occasion the vote was taken on the Cattle Diseases Bill. In my last letter I described that measure, and I declared without hesitation then, as I do now, that its effect and also its purpose was to raise the price of meat. It was denounced by the front Opposition bench, it even received a considerable measure of disapprobation from the town members on the Conservative side, and yet when the division came, the Liberals were defeated almost by two to one. Under such circumstances it is hard to believe that an election would restore the Liberal party to anything like a good position.

I have but little to say about the week in Parliament. The truth is that the oppressive heat of the weather has deeply affected the legislative as well as all the other departments of our life in England. While the heat remained at the tropical point, to which it had reached towards the close of last and at the beginning of the present week, it was impossible to get members of Parliament to pay anything like serious attention to their duties, or to attend in anything like large numbers at debates. I don't think I ever saw a discussion on a subject so big as that of the food of the people carried on amid such languor and general weariness. None of the speakers on either side who stand in the first class of position or ability took part in the discussion. Mr. Gladstone was silent; so was Lord Hartington; so was Sir Stafford Northcote, although he was more than once challenged to state frankly what he thought on the measure.

The only other business of much importance during the week was done in the House of Lords. Lord Cairns has brought in a scheme for intermediate education in Ireland, which has the rare luck of being acceptable to all parties. It has already passed without any very strong objection through nearly all the stages in the Upper House; and when it comes to the Lower, I hear that it will not be objected to even by Mr. Parnell or Mr. Biggar. The Scotch Roads and Bridges Bill, which has been long disturbing our peace, is at last disposed of, or almost so, and there is a visible load of relief on the face of everybody, except those sons of Scotia who take an interest in the mysteries of Scotch valuation and the tolls on the bridge of Dunkeld. In connection with this memorable measure I may remark on a curious little personal episode. Your readers may, perhaps, have observed that since his marriage with the Princess Louise, the Marquis of Lorne has practically ceased to exist in the world of politics. I do not know whether it is that he considers Parliamentary work beneath the attention of a Queen's son-in-law or not; but ever since his union with the Queen's daughter, his Lordship has effaced himself from Parliamentary discussions. He sits on the benches which are furthermost back, and in a corner which is dark in the brightest day, or when the gas is highest; and he never takes any part in any of the big debates. There is one occasion, however, on which he is induced to break his spell of silence. At three o'clock in the morning he has lately been heard to propose in a deep voice some petty change in some obscure clause in the Roads and Bridges Bill of his native land. How we gushed and raved, and furbished up the tales of the novelist and the romantic episodes of our own young days, when this match was made. I wonder what the Princess Louise without children, and Lord Lorne without a career, think of the business now!

Well, the Aylesford case is over. The Queen's Proctor intervened, and through the Attorney General told a tale of the manners and ways of the petitioner which was not altogether edifying. It was stated that his Lordship, even after he was married, used to pay visits to Cremorne, was on terms of the most endearing familiarity with Mabel Grey and the rest of the *élite* of our *demi-monde*, and was given to having suppers in such like company in those little cabinets which suggest all kinds of impropriety. But perhaps the worse—I had almost said the hideous—part of the story was, that in relation to Mrs. Dilke. The husband of this lady—apparently from jealousy as to her familiarity with Lord Aylesford—attempted to commit suicide three times, and on the principle, I suppose, that luck lies in odd numbers, succeeded on the third attempt. It was admitted that on one of the occasions when her husband tried to take his life, Mrs. Dilke went and stopped at the house of Lord Aylesford. Both his Lordship and Mrs. Dilke were called to prove that there never had been any impropriety between them; and, of course, I cast no doubt on their veracity. Another unpleasant feature of the business is, that no attempt was made by Lady Aylesford to deny her guilt. On the contrary, both she and Lord Blandford fully admitted all they had done, and apparently worked heaven and earth to help Lord Aylesford to get his divorce. Lord Blandford does not deserve much sympathy, for he is married to one of the prettiest and nicest women in England. I remember that everybody congratulated herself and her father when she won the hand of the heir to the Dukedom of Marlborough. On the whole, the case tends to increase the growing disbelief in the morality of our upper classes.

I have not much time or space left to speak about other affairs, but I may say just a passing word on Germany. The election agitation is now in full swing, and all parties are putting forward their full strength. A remarkable feature of the movement is that, there is a complete split between the Government and the moderate Liberals, who are known in Germany by the name of National Liberals. You will judge of the extent to which this has gone, when I tell you that in one district Herr Lasker, the leader of the National Liberals, was opposed by no less a person than the son of Prince Bismarck.

The weather here has become slightly cooler. It still, however, continues hot enough to make work difficult and London unpleasant. The theatres are empty; the opera is about to shut its doors; and lodgings at the sea-side are already hard to obtain.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS.

In the House of Lords on Friday the Intermediate Education (Ireland) Bill was discussed, and the measure received a general expression of approval, the second reading being agreed to. The Bill was considered in Committee on Tuesday, and was gone through pretty quickly. On Monday a conversation arose respecting the charge of surreptitious publication of Foreign Office documents, and the propriety of intrusting important official secrets to persons only temporarily employed by the office was much canvassed. The proceedings of the House last night were of little interest.

The House of Commons on Friday had an early sitting, at which the Highways Bill was considered. Mr. Dodson proposed a clause empowering parishes to call for an extension of the area of rating, but it was rejected by 256 to 47, and the House went into Committee, and clauses up to 11 were agreed to. Upon the reassembling of the House at 9 o'clock there was an immediate count-out. On Monday the Chancellor of the Exchequer said that Government had called the attention of the Russian Government to the sufferings of the Musselman population in Bulgaria, and had also impressed upon the Porte the duty of preventing excesses in the warfare in Crete. The adjourned debate on the

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

THE FAMINE IN INDIA.

LONDON, JULY 23.

In the House of Lords last night, Lord Napier and Ettrick pressed the Government for estimates of the mortality resulting from the famine in the Madras Presidency and in Mysore. The Madras Government, he said, had been twice superseded in its famine administration, and therefore it was desirable to know what had been the result of such an exceptional procedure.

Lord Cranbrook, in reply, said that nothing would be concealed relating to the mortality arising from the famine, nor as to the policy which had been adopted to mitigate the calamity. It was impossible, however, to compile accurate statistics of the deaths or to account for the disappearance of numbers of the population in the afflicted districts and provinces. But if, his Lordship said, there has been any partial failure in the famine administration, it must be attributed to the suddenness with which Government had to meet the distress of a vast population, and the special exigency of the situation. His Lordship would testify, however that all concerned, in whatever capacity, in relieving that distress and engaged in saving life had done the utmost that lay in their power.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE ORDER OF THE GARTER.

LONDON, JULY 23.

Lord Beaconsfield has been created a Knight of the Garter.

LORD HARTINGTON'S MOTION.

Lord Hartington's motion, with reference to the policy of the Government, has been postponed until the 29th instant.

THE INDIAN FORCE AT CYPRUS.

In the Commons last night, Colonel Stanley, Minister for War, in reply to a question, said that it was not intended to add the Indian force now at Cyprus to the permanent forces of the Kingdom, and that they will remain there on the same footing as when at Malta. He further stated that Government did not intend to fill their places in India.

THE INDIAN FAMINE.

In the House of Lords, Lord Cranbrook, Secretary of State for India, admitted the failure of the famine relief in Mysore at the outset, which, he said, was in consequence of the great strain. He promised to submit to the House the estimates of the mortality during the famine, but said that they must be inaccurate, as it was impossible to obtain trustworthy information on the subject.

SIR GARNET WOLSELEY.

Sir Garnet Wolseley has arrived at Cyprus.

THE INVESTITURE OF LORD BEACONSFIELD.

LONDON, JULY 23.

Lord Beaconsfield was invested with the Order of the Garter at Osborne by Her Majesty in person.

SIR GARNET WOLSELEY.

Sir Garnet Wolseley has issued a Royal Proclamation to the inhabitants of the Island of Cyprus promising reforms in the Government and the promotion of their prosperity.

APPOINTMENT TO THE INDIAN COUNCIL.

Major-General Foster has been appointed Member of the Council of the Secretary of State for India, vice Sir Garnet Wolseley.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JULY 22.

The heavy Bombay Mails of the 21st ultimo arrived at Southampton to-day per P. and O. steamer Lombardy.

LONDON, JULY 22.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera 5½

In the Manchester Market there has been a good enquiry but business checked by higher prices being asked.

Exchange on India, 60 days' sight ..	1 8⅛
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	80½
4½ per cent. do.	80½
5½ per cent. do.	88
3 per cent. Consols for Account	95⅛
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	114½
Bar Silver	52½ to ½

THE MONSOON.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT FOR ALL INDIA.

JULY 22, 10 A.M.

The barometer has risen over the greater part of India, but is falling round the coast of the Bay of Bengal. There is probably low pressure in the Bay, east of Vizagapatam. Wind strong at Bombay and Kurrachee. There is a feeble cyclonic motion in the north of the Bay, where rain is probably falling. The sky is more or less clouded at all the reporting stations except Peshawur and Dera Ismail Khan. Moderate rain is falling in all the districts except the Punjaub and central districts of the N. W. Provinces. The more important rainfalls recorded to-day are forty-nine-tenths at Rungpore, nineteen-tenths at Bareilly, twenty-two-tenths at Bombay, twenty-one-tenths at Hyderabad (Deccan), and five-tenths at Neemuch and Indore. Light showers fell at the majority of the Madras stations. The eleven Madras reporting stations have already had rainfall, excepting the average rainfall for the month.

COAST WEATHER REPORTS.—JULY 23.

CANNANORE, 6-13 p.m.—Weather rainy, overcast wind W; thermometer max. 80; min. 74; W. B. 77; barometer 29·68. Fall of rain 15 cents.

CANARA, 5 p.m.—Weather showery; wind W. 7; thermometer 79; barometer 29·962. Fall of rain 2 inches 10 cents.

MANGALORE, 22.—Weather rainy; wind W.W. Fall of rain 1 inch 76 cents.

TUTICORIN, 3-45 p.m.—Weather fine; wind W.; thermometer 94; barometer 29·79.

VIZAGAPATAM, 6 p.m.—Weather rainy; wind S.W. moderate; thermometer 80. Fall of rain 1 inch 49 cents.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba. In. cnt.	Fort. In. cnt.	Byculla. In. cnt.
Previously registered...	52 68	58 36	58 20
July 22 Monday	0 61	.....	.....
23 Tuesday	.....	0 26	0 12
Total	56 29	54 62	54 32
Fall up to 23rd July 1877.....	.....	34 30	37 76
" 22nd " "	42 92	.....	.....

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up to 9 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

BOMBAY was visited yesterday morning, about half-past nine o'clock, by a tremendous squall of wind, which has done very great damage to the trees on the Esplanade Main Road and the Queen's Road, and in the Marine Lines. Four or five fine large trees were completely uprooted, and large branches were torn off many others by the violence of the wind. As will be seen from our returns of the rainfall, we have had an almost unbroken deluge of rain since Monday morning. Our Esplanade is covered with water, and yesterday it presented the appearance of a large lake. The lower districts of the town, mostly towards Khetwady, were all submerged and the streets almost impassable.

TULSI.—The total fall of rain at Tulsi up to 6 a.m. of the 21st instant was 54 inches 32 cents.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, JULY 23, 10-53 A.M.

Mail Steamer Siam from Bombay arrived.

MADRAS, JULY 23, 11-50 A.M.

Following from Hongkong:—Manilla Mail postponed till 11-30 a.m. to-morrow.

MADRAS, JULY 23, 2-5 P.M.

Following from Singapore:—Mail for Manilla about 5 p.m. Sunday 28.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8⅛ to 1s. 8 5-32d. per Rupee	
Do. 6 months' sight..	1s. 8 7-16 to 1s. 8¼d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ...	1s. 8 13-32d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ...	1s. 8 7-16 tols. 8 15-32d.	,,
France 3 ,, ...	215	,,

FURLOUGH AGAIN ALLOWED TO THE ARMY.

THE prohibition on furlough to Europe, and general leave of absence in India, to European Officers, and also to soldiers of the Native Army, has been removed.

THE Tulsi Lake is already full, we hear, with a rainfall up to date of 56 inches; and the water is running over into the Vehar Lake.

SOME fresh difficulty, we hear, has arisen about the despatch of the remaining portion of the Tulsi water pipes from England, the shippers complaining of the heavy loss they will suffer if they are obliged to ship the pipes now to Bombay, as there is no hope of getting a return cargo from this port; and unless the Municipal Commissioner stands firm to the contract, the pipes will not be laid down this year.

THE polo match between the Bombay Gymkhana and the 3rd Hyderabad Contingent Cavalry has been again postponed, on account of the continued heavy rains, which have made the ground unfit to play on; and it may not come off at all unless the weather clears to-day or to-morrow, as the leave of the 3rd Cavalry men expires on Friday, and they are obliged to be back at Hyderabad for muster on the 1st of August.

WITH reference to the letter from Dr. Cruickshank which we published yesterday, the *Times of India* maintains that the diet scale spoken of in that letter as "having been in force in all the jails of this presidency for prisoners sentenced to hard labour for three months and under since May 26, 1870," and as being "still in force" for such prisoners, was "unreservedly withdrawn" at the end of last December, after having been experimentally introduced in certain jails for only six months, with the result of increasing the death-rate by 1,200 per cent., and the number of people who were unable to work by 4,000 per cent. Our contemporary undertakes to prove the truth of his statements on being allowed access to papers in the possession of Dr. Cruickshank, who is thus openly accused of attempting to mislead the public by falsely representing that no change has been made in the diet of prisoners, and so to conceal the fact of the scientific murder by starvation of a number of prisoners dieted on "the Temple famine ration." We have little faith in our contemporary's statistics, and we have known the present Inspector General of Prisons for many years as a straightforward and honourable man; but a circumstantial charge of the kind preferred by the *Times of India* cannot, of course be left unanswered by Dr. Cruickshank.

A TERRIBLE suspicion has been started relating to the disappearance of Mr. Fuller, and also of Mr. Broughton. It is mentioned in the following extract from a Madras letter:—"With reference to Mr. Fuller's disappearance nothing has been brought to light, except his bones. The absence of clothes may be accounted for by their having been taken by some of the jungle people who were afraid to mention having found his body. A strange report is going about that the horsekeeper who was to have caught up Mr. Fuller with his pony is the same man who was with Mr. Broughton, the Government quinologist, who disappeared some years ago, and of whom nothing has since been heard." It ought easily to be ascertained whether the horsekeeper was a servant to both the gentlemen who have so mysteriously disappeared; but no doubt the friends of the late Mr. Fuller, or the police, have already set about enquiring into the truth or not of this startling report.

WE quote the following from the *South of India Observer* of Saturday:—"We are informed that His Grace the Governor leaves Ootacamund for North Arcot on Monday next, being called down by a report from the Collector of that District to concert further relief measures." His Grace, accompanied by the Ladies Grenville and household, are expected to return to the Presidency this (Wednesday) morning.

CORRESPONDENTS continue to make enquiries regarding the route to England *via* Kurrachee. "The following replies to the queries in a letter now before us," says the Lahore paper, "will give the information desired by several. The line from Sukkur to Kotri will, it is hoped, be opened on the 1st of August, completing the communication from Multan to Kurrachee, excepting the break at Sukkur, which will be supplied meantime by a steam ferry. Travelling by the Indus Valley Railway in the hot season is trying: but now that the train runs during the night, the route is preferable to that by Bombay for Punjab travellers, and especially so for those from Multan and the frontier. The distance from Multan to Bombay is nearly 1,800 miles, while that from Multan to Kurrachee is little over 600 miles. The journey might be broken at Sukkur, where there are two travellers' bungalows, or at Kotri, where there is a good bungalow and an excellent cook. There are good refreshment rooms at the principal stations along the line. There is a large though not very comfortable travellers' bungalow at Kurrachee, but as yet no hotel."

CAPTAIN LORD GIFFORD, a very popular officer of the 57th Regiment, has left Ceylon to assume the duties of Aide-de-camp to Major-General Sir Garnet Wolseley, at Cyprus.

THE difficulties which threatened to interfere with the success of the Umballa race meeting this year have been happily overcome. A prospectus will be issued on the lines of the last. Captain "Charsley" has undertaken the honorary secretaryship, and under his experienced management all should go well. The meeting will take place immediately after the Dehra races.

"I HAVE a terrible story to tell you," writes the Malta correspondent of the *Pioneer*. "An officer in the 555th Regiment of Brahmapootra Pioneers, feeling himself insulted by a native of India dressed or rather undressed in his 'plain' suit of clothes, knocked him incontinently down. He in the plain suit turned out to be a soldier, a sepoy on full pay; he complained, and the officer of the 555th Regiment of Brahmapootra Pioneers, of course, got his official wigging. But now comes the sad and terrible tale—the men of the Regiment of Baramoola Bonnars, to which he of the plain clothes belonged, found themselves in a strange predicament—they had served and their fathers had served, they knew all the traditions of the corps and of their service, but the tradition of the first was one they had no counter case for; it was clearly beyond the boundaries of their knowledge: and so when they met and discoursed over the matter with some fellow soldiers of the Brahmapootra Pioneers, they informed these latter that their discipline (the discipline of the Pioneers) was bad; that 'in a similar *case they would have shot the officer*.' The idea of discipline as portrayed is somewhat strange and new; but I give it as the tale was told to me."

A SERIOUS defalcation has been discovered in the funds drawn by a young officer of the Public Works Department, Ceylon, amounting to £700 or £800. "The money," says a local paper, "has been refunded; but the fact remains, that this young man had for many months past engaged in considerable rice and timber speculations, contrary to Government regulations. It bespeaks a sad dereliction of duty somewhere, that it was possible for a junior officer to enter upon transactions of such magnitude without the knowledge of his superiors, and had they exercised that vigilance which was due, might have put a stop to such irregularities before they involved the rash culprit in absolute ruin. We believe he was a most capable officer, which but adds to our deep regret."

A CORRESPONDENT contributes the following to the question of vegetation in its influence on rainfall:—"The monsoon this year in Ootacamund is declared by the 'oldest inhabitant' to be very different from the monsoons he has experienced. The singularities are, that there has been no hail, and that the south-west wind is entirely absent. This wind, in July, imperatively demanded the use of three blankets, now one is one too many. If vegetation contributes to rainfall, Ootacamund should have much more rain in 1878 than we had in 1863, for trees growing on all sides obscure the view and render darkness more visible. There is, apparently, a very novel condition pervading the atmosphere, a condition which will probably give rain to Aden and the Red Sea, but deprive India of the blessing. If our solar system is really travelling at the rate of 240,000 miles per year, as astronomers tell us, towards a certain point in space,—the constellation Hercules,—then the present change of weather may be explained. New stellar influences and fresh prevadence of ether may account for famines, dearth, and scarcity of water."

REGARDING the famine relief operations in the province of Mysore, the official report for the week ending the 13th instant states, that "abundant rain fell during the week in the three districts of the Nundydrug Division and in Mysore. The early crops in the ground have been much benefited, the tanks are well supplied, and sowing of Kartik paddy, ragi, ballar, tur, and other grain is everywhere in active progress. So far the season, though somewhat late, has been favourable. Accounts also from the western parts of the Province are a little more encouraging. The taluks which are ranked among the severely distressed of the Hassan and Kadur districts have more or less shared the recent rain, and the withering crops have revived and are doing well. Further west the monsoon is still markedly deficient, and over the Shimoga district especially so. Prices show a slight improvement over the southern and eastern portions of the Province, but are still rising in the north and west. Locusts, though still numerous, appear to be on the decrease. Imports of grain by rail amounted to 1,509 tons, or 307 tons more than last week. From Bangalore, 388 tons were sent to the interior, or 62 tons more than in the week preceding. There were 3,800 labourers on Civil Relief Works, being a decrease of 237. As long as high prices last, and till field labour is abundant, the weakly and pauper classes on the Relief Works will not be able to return to their homes. Still some have done so, under the improved prospects, and this tends to increase the number on the village grain-dole. Besides 11,784 work people on the regular works, the Department Public Works employed 29,105 labourers on relief works. This shows a falling off of 3,463 in the latter class. The diminution has been pretty general. In famine hospitals there were 2,516 patients, being 47 more than in the previous week. On the village grain-dole there were 11,080 infirm and bed-ridden compared with 10,133 returned for last week." The interim report dated the 20th says, "there is no change. Weather cool and cloudy, with wind and occasional slight showers."

FROM the Report on the operations of the Money Order Department just issued, it appears that, in the case of money orders between England and India, much inconvenience is experienced from the defective addresses of payees, as furnished by remitters:—In 127 cases the London Office had to ask for more definite addresses of payees than those originally furnished by the Indian remitters, one only of these references having been necessitated by a clerical mistake in this office. In 118 of these cases more complete addresses were afterwards furnished; in 2 cases payment was transferred to other payees; in 5 cases repayment was desired by the remitters in India; while in 2 cases no steps could be taken in consequence of the remitters having left India. At the same time 44 complaints were preferred by Indian remitters about the non-receipt of their remittances in England, an enquiry into these complaints showed that in 42 cases payment had been duly made to payees, either direct or through banks, in one only of which there occurred some delay in consequence of the order having, by an oversight in the London Office, been made payable to a different payee, who afterwards paid the money to the proper payee. One case is still under reference, while in another case the order was credited to Government under the following circumstances: The payee had never applied for payment, and when the remitter's complaint reached London, the order had become void. So the remitter was directed by the Money Order Department, at the instance of the London Office, to instruct his correspondent to make an application to the Controller, London, for the renewal and payment of the order. But as no steps were taken on this either by the remitter or the payee, the amount of the order was credited to Government. Only 7 complaints were preferred by British remitters about non-payment of orders in India. In 5 of these cases payment has been duly effected; in one case payment was not applied for, and authority was afterwards given for its re-payment in England; and one case, the remitter of which is dead, is still under correspondence. Out of 44 applications from British remitters for repayments, 37 were granted by the office and 7 refused in consequence of payment having been effected in India. Similarly out of 11 applications for re-payment from Indian remitters 4 have been granted and 6 refused by the London Office, while one is still undisposed of. Great difficulty is sometimes experienced in effecting payment of orders payable to persons on board vessels, who are constantly moving about. Out of the total of 37 orders repaid in England, 17 were payable to persons on board, to whom payment could not be effected. The office does all in its power to facilitate the payment of these orders by the utmost promptitude in attending to communications received from payees on board vessels, and often relaxing the proper procedure prescribed for money orders generally.

THE *Englishman*—If the State has resolved that one of its duties here is to stimulate art, we suggest that it should adopt the method which has been found successful in other Oriental countries. The "School of Design" is essentially a European institution. It has been introduced into this country without the modifications requisite to succeed among an Asiatic people. No amount of drawing boards, and elephant paper, and brass headed pins, will develop Indian art upon the Oriental lines which that art must follow, if it is to continue to exist at all. Our Schools of Design are at present *not developing native art* in the least degree; they are producing a number of imitators of European art. India can find ample employment for the latter class, and we do not join in the indiscriminate denunciations which have been heaped upon our Anglo-Indian Art Schools. But if the State desires to develop native art it must follow native methods. A colony of potters might be brought from China and established in a locality favourable for their work at a comparatively small cost. Such a colony would very soon maintain itself, and, unless Chinamen prove different in India from what they are all over the rest of the world, such a colony would perpetuate itself and throw off new settlements. We suggest China rather than Japan, because Japanese art has rapidly declined since 1868 under European influences. But we urge upon the Government the expediency of making at least one effort to stimulate native pottery by introducing such a colony.

THE *Statesman*—In introducing to the notice of its readers the Bill now before the Legislative Council of India, for ameliorating the condition of the Deccan ryots, the *Englishman* draws a painful, vivid, and perfectly true picture of their state, but seems to think that we inherited the present condition of things from the Peishwa:—"In one way, the English rulers of the country are quit of responsibility in the matter; for we undoubtedly found the Deccan ryot burthened with ancestral debt, and involved in the toils of the money-lender. We found him, moreover, ignorant, child-like, reckless, a slave to various expensive social customs, and consequently a ready victim to the money-making class to which his necessities compelled him to repair. But when there are several aggravations of his condition for which the Government is directly responsible." Our contemporary states what is no doubt the general belief upon the subject. There are probably not half-a-dozen men now living in India who know how largely erroneous it is. The ryots *were* largely in debt to the sowcar when we subverted the Peishwa's rule over them and set up our own, but they were not, as our contemporary imagines, "in the toils of the money-lender." The great mass of their debts were "village" debts, and not the debts of individual ryots at all. These debts were for advances or loans made to the Peishwa's Government by wealthy sowcars upon the security of the "village" revenues. When called upon to settle them, the call was made upon the patel or headman of the village, the sowcar having no power over the individual ryot on account of them. They were mainly corporate liabilities, imposed upon the "village commune," and bore no resemblance whatever to the private 'indebtedness' of the ryot, that has become the opprobrium of our rule. If the debts became heavy, and their exaction was likely to occasion distress, the Mamlutdar would get permission from the Court to remit the revenues of the current year, and so enable the 'village' to liquidate the sowcar's claim. "If the sum was large," wrote Mr. Chaplin three or four years after the cession, "this was the usual course." If small, the villagers themselves usually made it good. There was never any real resemblance in the condition of the ryot and his relations with the money-lender under native rule, to the state of things that has been begotten of our "reforms!" Will no one in the Bombay Secretariat undertake the task of giving us a life-like picture of the condition of the Deccan peasantry under Mahratta rule? The recesses of that Secretariat are crowded with mouldering reports by Mountstuart Elphinstone, Chaplin, Thackeray, Grant, and other early administrators of British rule. Such a picture would shew us for the first time how fatal that rule has proved to the people hitherto.

THE latest news from Acheen says that there has been severe fighting between the Dutch troops and the Achinese. Further attacks are apprehended from the Achinese, and rumours have been current of further severe fighting having taken place. The Dutch troops are being largely re-inforced from Batavia, and about 2,000 European soldiers are said to have passed to the seat of war in three steamers, while another steamer is soon to be sent forward.

THE race of the ten ships this season has resulted in a tie for two of them. The Glenfinlas and the Glenogles arrived together in London on Monday, the 1st instant. The Glenfinlas left Foochow on the 20th May, and thus made the passage to London in 42 days, which must be considered very fast indeed. But the Glenogles would appear to have made the fastest on record. She left Hankow on the 22nd May, passed the red buoy outside Woosung bar, Shanghai, at 11-10 a.m. on the 24th May; and thus has made the run home in 40 days from Hankow, 38 days from the red buoy, and 30 days from Singapore. The Loudoun Castle's time last year from the red bouy was 41 days, which had never been equalled before. This year the Loudoun Castle left Hankow on the 23rd May; passed the red buoy at 2 p.m. on the 26th May; and was expected in London on the 4th July.

THE writer in the *Englishman's* "Weekly" says, "Everyone knows how utterly careless the native mind is of the value of time, but I have seldom heard of a better instance of this than the following, which was lately told me by a gentleman who had been travelling on the East Indian Railway. My informant, another European, and a Baboo, who said he was an agent or head clerk to a European firm of contractors, were travelling second class per down mail. On arrival at a station on the Chord Line, the Baboo enquired if such was its name; the gentlemen replied in the affirmative, whereupon the Baboo called for the porter to open the door and take out a small office box. The gentlemen told the Baboo he had better look sharp as the train stayed only a few minutes; finding no porter coming, one European opened the carriage door, while the other offered to hand out the office box to the Baboo; but this would not suit Baboodom in authority; he replied, 'Oh, if no porter came he could travel on to the next station, eleven miles, and there porters would do the needful,' and he could return by a return train. He fully carried out these splendid plans; whether he was provided with a pass, or his employer had to pay his return journey, or he paid none at all, my informant was unable to state."

A BATAVIA paper reports, that on the 24th June, about 9 a.m., an earthquake took place at Samarang which was of unusually long duration and severity in the upper city, but was much more severe in the lower city. The motion was so strong that several persons were seized with nausea, and windows rattled. A person seated on a high office chair had, so he says, to hold fast at the first shock in order not to lose his equilibrium. The covers of boxes flew open, and in the lower city cocoanut trees fell owing to the undulatory motion of the ground. In the upper city a severe shock was first noticed from east to west, followed after a while by a slight motion to and fro, which was estimated to have lasted about 20 seconds.

MR. ARTHUR WILSON, of the south-eastern circuit, has been appointed a puisne judge of the High Court of Judicature, Calcutta, in place of Mr. Justice Markby, who has resigned. Mr. Wilson was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1862, and has for some time past principally confined his attention to arbitration business, of which he had a considerable share.

THE *Daily News* understands that Lord Northbrook is about to present to the House of Lords a petition from the inhabitants of Calcutta, in which they deal at length with the question of expenditure in India, and give expression to the feeling, which they say is prevalent throughout the country, that by making necessary, judicious, and vigorous retrenchments, without diminishing the strength or efficiency of the administration, and by a fair and equitable adjustment of military charges payable by England and India respectively, a considerable saving might be effected, which would render unnecessary the new taxation lately imposed. Mr. Fawcett will present to the House of Commons petitions to a similar effect on the introduction of the Indian Budget. On the same occasion he will move a resolution to the effect that now that the Crown has asserted its right to employ Indian troops in European or other foreign service, steps ought to be taken to prevent India from being burdened with an expenditure which is not really needed for her own wants but is applied to English purposes.

IN the Probate and Divorce Division on Wednesday and Thursday, (the 3rd and 4th July) the case of Aylesford *v.* Aylesford and Blandford came before Sir James Hannen and a special jury. It was a petition presented by Heneage, Earl of Aylesford, for the dissolution of his marriage with his wife Edith, on the ground of her misconduct with the Marquis of Blandford. Both defendants had filed answers denying the charge, and the Queen's Proctor intervened and alleged collusion between the parties, and further that the petitioner himself had been guilty of miscondnct with Mr. Dilke and others. The Earl of Aylesford denied the allegation. His counsel stated that his lordship was married on the 8th of February, 1871, at St. George's, Hanover-square, and that there had been two children in the issue of the marriage, one of whom was born in 1875. The petitioner was in 1875 invited to join the suite of the Prince of Wales on his visit to India, and he left England in November, 1875, and was absent from this country until February, 1876. The co-respondent was an old friend of the petitioner's and a married man. The countess did not deny the allegation, and there was no denial on the part of the co-respondent. Anxious to avoid scandal, his lordship, on the circumstances coming to his knowledge, executed a deed of separation. The basis of this agreement having subsequently been violated, he had taken the present proceedings. Evidence was given to show that during Lord Aylesford's absence the Marquis of Blandford had visited Lady Aylesford at Packington Hall, Warwickshire, and frequently dined with her alone. Subsequently they went to Paris and occupied apartments together under the name of Mr. and Mrs. Spencer. The contention of the Queen's Proctor was that the circumstances connected with the visit to Paris had been arranged in order that the petitioner might be enabled to apply to the court for relief, but that he was not entitled to receive it, inasmuch as he had neglected his wife and had himself been guilty of misconduct. In support of this contention evidence was adduced showing that Lord Aylesford had frequented the Cremorne Gardens, where he was seen in the company of loose women, and that he had met women in a private room in a certain house. Evidence was also given that Mrs. Dilke and Lord Aylesford had been seen together in each other's bedrooms at Lord Aylesford's house. On the resumption of the case on Thursday it was stated on behalf of Lord Aylesford that he could not wholly meet the evidence brought against him the previous day; and he felt that the petition could not be sustained, but he desired that an opportunity might be given to Mrs. Dilke and himself to deny the charge alleged against them. Mrs. Dilke and Lord Aylesford were then called, and denied upon oath that any improprieties had ever taken place between them. The jury then found that the Countess of Aylesford, had committed adultery with the Marquis of Blandford; that the Earl of Aylesford had acted in collusion; and further that the Earl of Aylesford had committed adultery. Upon this finding Sir James Hannen dismissed the petition, and condemned the Earl of Aylesford and the Marquis of Blandford in the costs of the suit.

THE twelfth sitting of the Congress on the 4th July lasted three hours, and the questions decided are said to have been those relating to Montenegro, the navigation of Danube, the Holy Places, and the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Montenegrin frontier is adjusted in the manner already stated. With regard to the Danube, the freedom of the navigation is maintained, the only reservation being that Russia, while acknowledging the entire freedom of the navigation in time of peace, does not admit such freedom in time of war. As to the Holy Places, it is said to have been decided that the rights acquired by France cannot be tampered with on any pretext or in any shape, and that these rights shall be recorded in the treaty. The Congress endorsed the article of the treaty relating to the monks of Mount Athos. With reference to Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Turkish Plenipotentiaries announced that they had received instructions from the Ottoman Government to accept in principle the occupation by Austria, with the reservation that Austria and Turkey shall negotiate the details directly. Count Andrassy raised no objection to the form of this adhesion. The Greek question was postponed till the next sitting of the Congress. One of the *Times* correspondents says that this question "is no longer regarded as one of primary importance, and the chances of Hellenic aspirations being realized are decidedly on the wane." The cession of Batoum is now the principal subject of discussion and speculation in the telegrams relating to the Congress. According to a Berlin despatch in the *Political Correspondence* of Vienna, the differences of opinion between England and Russia on this subject are "so serious that Prince Bismarck is of opinion that the settlement of this question will be reserved for direct negotiations at a later period between the two countries, and that if this view does not prevail, the Batoum question may assume the dimensions of a conflict." A Reuter's telegram from Berlin says that in Russian circles it is pointed out that if the British Plenipotentiaries oppose the cession of Batoum to Russia, contrary to the provisions of the Anglo-Russian Agreement, "the Congress will either have to express approval of the engagements entered into between England and Russia or else the duration of its session will be prolonged because Russia does not appear disposed to yield, and unless there is an actual rupture it is not in accordance with usage that a Congress should leave questions open which might lead to war." The Russian Agency asserts that "Russian opinion, after the engagements which have been divulged, declines to believe that English Ministers are disposed to go back from their word."

BOMBAY.

THE following programme will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Apollo Bunder this evening:—

March	Der Nebemmann ..... Streck.
Overture	Masaniello ..... Auber.
Waltzes	Frühlings Lieder ..... Jos. Gung'l.
Selection	I Montechie e Capuleti ..... Bellini.
Polka	Leopoldstadter ..... Strauss.
Galop	Charlotten ..... Bergen.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE WEATHER.—The following letter on the state of several parts of the town arising from the heavy rain has been sent us:—"The heavy rain that has been pouring down continuously since the evening before last has been deluging many of the streets of the city. The main road in Ketwadi is wholly under water, and unless something is done sharp water stagnating there is sure to produce some kind of epidemic. All the dirt and filth of the surrounding places is washed into Ketwadi. The Esplanade opposite the Gymkhana is nearly submerged, and to all appearance there is only one outlet to the water, through a little culvert that runs across the road to the Marine Lines. It does not look as if there would be a break in the weather to-day, and it would be a matter for regret if some means be not adopted to let these standing pools of water run out. The state of the houses in Khetwadi requires no comment; they are old and shaky, and the consequence of water lodging all round will be, that they will tumble down and endanger the lives of many."

A CORRESPONDENT writes to us—"Last year, when cholera was raging to a fearful extent at Tarapoor, the authorities of the Tanna district in which this town is, took measures to meet the exigencies of the case by deputing a medical officer to administer medical help to the people. Now that the epidemic has reappeared at Tarapoor and is making fearful ravages among the population, may I request the favor of your allowing me to call the early attention of the proper authorities to adopt measures without delay for checking the rapid spread of the disease by appointing a medical gentleman to look to the sanitary condition of the town and render medical help to all who need it."

SHORT CAUSES AT THE HIGH COURT.—At the High Court yesterday, before Mr. Justice Green, Mr. Mankar appeared on behalf of Nemchund Malapchund, who had brought a suit against the Broach Mills Company, and said the money had been paid by defendants that day, and the suit was therefore compromised. The case was called on and dismissed.—In a suit brought by Alexander Ulthorne against Lieutenant Henry Fitzhardinge Berkley, of the 3rd Regiment of Hussars stationed at Mhow, Mr. Farran appeared for the plaintiff, a merchant. Service of summons was proved to have been affected at Mhow, and Mr. Mooroy, solicitor, proved the defendant's signature to a bond dated 8th December 1877, by which defendant agreed to make monthly payments on account of the debt. Nothing had, however, been paid. His Lordship gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 1,228, with interest and costs.—In the case of Cooverjee Liladhur and another *vs.* Hajee Haroon Hajee Adam and others, Mr. Justice Bayley gave a decree for plaintiffs for Rs. 3,100, with interest and costs. Defendant had admitted the debt in his schedule filed in the Insolvency Court. Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Fletcher and Smith, appeared for the plaintiffs.

SOCIETY FOR P. C. TO ANIMALS.—The following is a summary of cases prosecuted during the past week:—horses, 5 lame, 2 galled backs. Ponies, 1 overladen. Bullocks, 10 lame, 3 emaciated, 5 sore necks. Total of fines Rs. 108.

FOUND DEAD.—The body of a new-born male child was found lying dead at Mungulwady on Monday last. The body was examined by the Police Surgeon, and was then ordered to be buried.

FALL OF PORTION OF A HOUSE.—The back portion of a house belonging to Dinshawjee Vakeel, situated in one of the by-lanes near Duncan Road, fell in yesterday. Fortunately no persons were injured.

A VAGRANT.—George David, a European, was yesterday declared a vagrant by the Hon. Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, and was ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

ACCIDENT.—A cart-driver, named Krishna Bapoo, whilst driving his cart on Monday last accidentally fell off, when one of the wheels passed over his legs and right side, causing severe injuries. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital for treatment.

DEATH OF A CONVICT.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday, at the House of Correction, on view of the body of Eli Abrahim, who was undergoing a term of eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment. The verdict was, that his death resulted from consumption.

GAMBLERS.—Sorabjee Dhunjee and thirteen others were yesterday charged, at the instance of Mr. Inspector Millard, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, with being found gaming in a common gaming house at Dhobie Talao. They were all adjudged guilty. Prisoner No. 1 and four others were fined Rs. 10 each and the rest Rs. 5 each.

THE WEATHER IN POONA.—We have a return of the high winds and leaden skies, which seem to try the health of the poor people more than the damp. A little rain has been falling occasionally, and the weather is decidedly pleasant and bracing for those who have abundance of food and good clothing. Everything is springing up with amazing rapidity. It was only last week that we spoke of hardly any grass having appeared, now the whole face of the ground is covered with grass and the distant hills also up to their very summits. A week has done wonders for Poona.—*Deccan Herald.*

H. E. THE GOVERNOR.—On Friday and Saturday night His Excellency the Governor took up his quarters for the night in the Council Hall, Poona. His Excellency has asked Colonel Woodhouse, the Executive Engineer, Poona and Kirkee, to make some alterations in his room, so that His Excellency may at any time remain all night in Poona, when it suits his convenience to do so. This is a very good arrangement.—*Id.*

ANOTHER RAILWAY FRAUDS CASE.

ONE of the railway frauds cases pending before Mr. Nana Morojee has not been withdrawn, and was proceeded with yesterday. It was the case against Soondarjee Raghowjee who was charged on the information of Nowrojee Byramjee Mookadum, a number-taker in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company at the Byculla Station. The informant was examined by Mr. Branson for the prosecution, and cross-examined by Mr. Rimington for the defence. The enquiry was then adjourned.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST BY A CLERK AT MESSRS. SOUNDY AND COMPANY'S.

THIS case came on for a final hearing before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday. Mr. Walker, of Messrs. Chalk and Walker, represented Messrs. Soundy and Co., and Mr. Turner appeared for the prisoner, G. Lemos.

The examination-in-chief of Mr. Easton (of Messrs. Soundy and Co.) and some native witnesses had been previously taken, but their cross-examination was reserved for the convenience of Mr. Turner. After evidence was concluded yesterday and the evidence of another witness taken, the Magistrate dismissed the charge and acquitted the prisoner.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

BOMBAY, 22nd July 1878.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·648
Temperature of the Air	78·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·2
Dew Point	76·6
Relative humidity of Air	·950
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded 8).	8·0
Maximum temperature (read at 10 a.m.)	82·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	76·2
General Direction of Wind...W, WNW, WSW, W, WsW, W, WNW, W.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours	556
Fall of Rain	3·61
Total fall during the month	30·73
" " year	56·29
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 23rd July...	2·38

"WHO shall decide when doctors disagree?" asked Pope a good many years ago, and it is evident that our doctors in Calcutta do not intend to allow any interference with their professional quarrels. Like the wars of the Montagues and Capulets, the dispute between allopaths and homœpaths has lasted for many years, and will probably last for many more, and the disciples of both pathies, to the general edification of the public, in their respective professional publications—

"Prove their doctrine orthodox
By apostolic blows and knocks,"

neither advancing very far towards convincing the other. There certainly appear to be some faint glimmerings of a reconciliation at some future period, for it appears that both sides are to a small extent adopting the ideas of one another, and it is to be hoped that this may result in the benefit of the public from the cessation of the doctoring our stomachs, but with the rancour now displayed on both sides one can almost credit the old story of professional jealousy which allowed the patient to die whilst the doctors disputed as to his proper treatment. The matter is quite certain, that the medicos of the Calcutta University will have nothing to do with Dr. Mohendralal Sarkar, however fit he may have shown himself to be admitted amongst them by his talents and attainments. The public are the best judges as to which will sustain the greatest loss.—*Englishman.—Weekly.*

A LAY SERMON.—Founded on a stratum of pagan beliefs and tradit

meeting in Calcutta who threatened that the European community would be in a state of rebellion if that plain act of justice were maintained. Whoever was guilty of that particular piece of folly, the language of the English newspapers was outrageously violent against the Jessore Magistrate, Mr. Justice Phear, and Sir Richard Couch, and threatened the Government with all sorts of disasters if it supported the sentence. In the Fuller case we are now experiencing a manifestation of the same spirit, though in a milder form. According to English newspapers, our action is lawless, tyrannical, and foolish, and can only be accounted for by the union of gross ignorance with sinister motives. I believe that if we go further back into our history, *e.g.*, to the Black Act, we shall find that the violence and folly of the Anglo-Indian Press upon any proposal to treat the European and Asiatic communities more nearly on an equality need to be greater than they are now.

16. It is this strife of classes that has given rise to the two cases of seditious writing in which we have sought legal advice. It may well cause surprise that it should not have given rise to more. The topic is an exciting one, and we must bear in mind that to a great extent the Natives are right, and are only contending for the same objects with our own Government. When they complain of the inequality of punishments, they strike at an evil at which we have struck in the Fuller case. When they complain of an unfair distribution of jurisdiction and appointments, they aim at an end for which an Act of Parliament has been passed, and which all branches of Indian Government are devising means to compass. When they complain of general unfriendliness and haughtiness there is another side to the story, but they have at least some high English dignitaries with them. Such things as complaints about Residents, and hints that British officers borrow money in their districts, are reprehensible or otherwise, according to their truth, of which I know nothing. In all these things it seems to me desirable that people should speak freely, subject only to the correction of the ordinary law if they abuse their freedom. Where the limits lie beyond which freedom becomes licentiousness is a most valuable and difficult piece of knowledge, only learnt after long experience and much contention, and the steady operation of equal and reasonable laws. A few aberrations should not induce us to make our laws either unequal or highly restrictive.

17. When the Act XXVII. of 1870 was under discussion, the Native associations complained of the vagueness of the 5th section, and asked how they were to know whether they were obeying the law or transgressing it. Mr. Stephen answered them to this effect: "Go to the English newspapers; whatever they say, you may say: that anybody should want to be more offensive than they are is inconceivable." But that arrangement will be turned against us if we lay down that the very same thing shall be innocent if said by an English newspaper, and criminal if said by a Native one.

18. If then, yielding to such reason as are above given, we propose to include all newspapers in a more stringent law, we shall have the opposition of all to its passing, and their continued hostility against every act done under it. We shall also have the opposition and hostility of all those who value even the germs of an efficient free Press, who think that, all drawbacks notwithstanding, we may find those germs in the Native newspapers, and who dread a censorship of the Press as only an apparent and temporary advantage, but in the long run a snare, and an addition to the difficulties of an absolute Government.

19. I do not go into the arguments about a free Press and the peculiarity of our position in this country, with which every one is familiar. But I may say here, that those who object to such an amount of free speech as our law allows in newspapers because of the autocratic nature of our Government, are really, though perhaps unconsciously, raising a still deeper and wider question, viz., whether it is right to promote the education of the Natives.

20. Neither knowledge nor freedom of speech can be acquired without some unpleasant excesses. We have chosen the gentler, I think the wise, policy of encouraging both, and we ought not to be frightened because some of the symptoms appear. People who increase their knowledge are sure to be discontented unless their power increases too, and will probably be impatient to acquire that power; and people who have newly acquired freedom of speech are likely at times to use their tongue without discretion. All that we must take as the drawback necessarily attendant on the benefit of having a more intelligent and less reticent people in India.

21. Firm, honest, and steady government is, I believe, the best answer to vague, unreasoning complaints. Such a government need not involve any fussy interference with the Press, which in other countries is found to be the concomitant of arbitrary powers over it, which is apt to root out the wheat with the tares, and which the more it is practised tends the more to increase the sensitiveness of officials to comment. I think it does involve the expediency of enforcing the law against such publications as are conceived in a disloyal, rebellious or criminal spirit, and are also of sufficient importance to warrant the action of Government. I had at the time, and still have, some doubts whether it was wise to let the criminal articles of the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* pass with impunity. If such a prosecution succeeded it would be a salutary lesson; if it failed, either from the insufficiency of the law or from the bias of a jury, it would afford sound ground for fresh legislation. I cannot clearly perceive how a well-selected case would result in any discredit to Government. Excitement it doubtless would cause, and in some quarters the reviling which comes of excitement; but that is quite a different thing from discredit or scandal. Nor do I think it would cause so much excitement or disapproval as a proposal to take summary powers over newspapers without a salient occasion showing the necessity for them, such as may be fairly said to have happened in Ireland.

22. One of these files (No. 4) relates to a topic which requires quite different treatment. It is alleged that the owners of Native newspapers extort money from Native Chiefs and officials at the price of silence about them. That is a most serious offence, and I doubt whether the sections in the Penal Code on criminal intimidation or those on extortion are adapted to meet it. If the crime really is committed, I should advise an addition to the Penal Code in order to repress it. But we ought first to make careful inquiry and be quite sure of our facts before we commit ourselves to action.

23. In all other respects my advice is, that when a fitting case arises we should enforce the law we have, and that we should not attempt under present circumstances to alter the law.

10th August 1876. A. H.

CONFIDENTIAL.

MINUTE BY THE VICEROY, 22nd October 1877.

In a despatch dated 9th June 1875 (No. 1683F.) the Secretary of State called attention to certain articles in the *Amrita Bazaar Patrika* of the 23rd January 1875, the tendency of which was to justify the attempt to poison Colonel Phayre at Baroda; the latter of the two articles ending with the following singular perporation:—"To emasculate a nation that the Government may rule without trouble! Surely to poison an obscure Colonel is by far a lighter crime."

The Secretary of State after commenting on the language of these articles, observed—"It seems to me that the unchecked dissemination among the natives of articles of the character cited above cannot be allowed without danger to individuals and to the interests of Government itself." He pointed out that section 124A of the Penal Code provided for the punishment of anyone endeavouring to excite feelings of disaffection to the Government, but with a proviso that there is no punishable offence committed so long as the disapprobation which it is intended to excite is compatible with a disposition to render obedience to the lawful authority of Government, and to support its lawful authority against unlawful attempts to subvert or resist it. The despatch concluded by leaving it to the Government of India to decide whether the law should be brought to bear on such writings, and asked for an opinion on the subject. "In any event," Lord Salisbury added, "I direct your Excellency's serious attention to the continued publication of this class of articles by a portion of the Native Press."

The Advocate General, on being consulted, stated that, in his opinion, the articles in question were punishable under the section quoted and were not protected by the proviso; but he seemed very doubtful whether a Native jury would convict, and whether the risk of failure did not outweigh any advantage to be gained by a prosecution.

This view was supported by the Government of India, who in replying to the Secretary of State's despatch, observed—"Our conclusion is that, in the present state of the law, it is not desirable for the Government to prosecute except in the case of systematic attempts to excite hostility against the Government," and added—"The questions of the tone of the Native Press, of the condition of the law, and of the propriety of altering it, present very grave difficulties, and we propose to take another occasion of expressing our views upon them."

Attention has recently been again drawn to this subject by a speech which Mr. Eden made at a durbar held in Calcutta on the 12th of August, and in which he denounced in strong terms the actual disloyalty and sedition which are frequently to be found in the Native Press of Bengal. The speech is as follows:—

"He had said that loyalty was with the Bengalee a matter of course, but he hoped that they would [illegible] as a friend, make one or two observations on [illegible] him, from a point of view which he believed [illegible] this subject Bengalee interests. It was not unnecessarily affected when speaking of the loyalty of [illegible] common to hear people, [illegible] Orientals, distinguish between what they called [illegible] Orientals, distinguish between the inference was [illegible] part-loyalty and lip-loyalty, and loyalty of the [illegible] sometimes sought to be drawn that the loyalty of [illegible] people of the country was more often the [illegible] profession than of feeling. The charge which [illegible] honour had to bring against their countrymen was the very reverse of this. He believed that they were in feeling in aspirations, in community of interests, as loyal at heart as it was possible to be; but he saw, and saw with regret, that among a certain section of the community there was a growing tendency to criticise the work of Government and the intentions and actions of public officers in a spirit which was distinctly disloyal, and sometimes even seditious. He had, when defending the character of the Bengalee for loyalty and devotion to the British Government, been met both in England and in India with the inquiry as to how he could possibly reconcile the loyalty of the people with the seditious language of the Native Press. His explanation was one, he believed, he was sure, be admitted by them to be correct, though he had not always found it so readily accepted as he could have wished. He had always said that the Vernacular Press in no way represented the feelings of the people. It was not in the hands of men of influence, or landed, or position, with a claim to be considered representatives of Native thought. It had no standing or influence in Native society; no one believed it; no one trusted it; no one was led by it. But admitting this to be correct, it was surely a national reproach that, with hundreds of thousands of young men of education and learning, the Vernacular Press, which might be made the means of teaching the people much good, and securing a good understanding between the rulers and the ruled, should have been allowed to sink into such hands. He had spoken of this at the risk of giving offence, because he knew that the character of the Vernacular Press was creating an unfavourable impression in many quarters of the loyalty of the Bengalee, and he wished to warn them of this mischief, and to point out to those whom Government had selected for distinction and honour on this occasion, and on other occasions, that it was their duty to remove this cause of national reproach."

He has again in a demi-official letter urged the subject on the attention of the Government of India in the following words:—"I do not believe that any country in the world would have stood such writing as we have allowed for the last ten years. Lord Northbrook took it up, and we all minuted on the subject; but there seemed to be a disinclination to move in the matter, and since then the editors of the most seditious papers have been praised and flattered [by the Bengal Government;] till they have become actually reckless. A strong expression of feeling from Government will put a stop to it, for there is no sympathy between the people and the Press. The whole of each paper is generally written by some dismissed clerk or captious schoolmaster. A change has already taken place in my time since I spoke about it, and I think the Government of India might clench the matter by a despatch to all Local Governments, drawing attention to the matter, and requesting that the character of the Press should form the subject of special reports from the Local Governments. They are frightened now, and it is well to keep up the row. They preach rank sedition, and even talk of a war of independence—horrid rubbish no doubt,—but rubbish we should not stand." In support of these assertions, Mr. Eden has sent up a series of extracts from Bengalee newspapers during the last 18 months, some of which are appended to this paper, and which fully bear out his assertion.

Connected with this subject, and indeed inseparable from it, if the question of amending the law in regard to newspapers is to be considered, is Act XXV. of 1867.

The object of that law is to provide that some one shall be responsible to the law for everything that is printed and published. The law is often evaded, and the persons whose names are registered are frequently men of straw. It is stated, for instance, that the nominal editor of the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* is a student under 21. The inquiries in the case of *Halishuhur Patrika* in 1873 showed the registered proprietor of the press to be a young student of the Hindoo College, and the registered printer and publisher was another student in the General Assembly's Institution. Another local paper * had for its registered printer and publisher a person employed as a printer on Rs. 25 a month in the office of another newspaper. It is obvious that the penalties provided by the Press Law, of Rs. 2,000 fine, or, in default, simple imprisonment, would, as against such men, be *brutum fulmen*; and if there are more substantial persons behind them, the law allows of their remaining hidden.

Now, the necessity for enforcing some responsibility on the printers and publishers of newspapers does not turn only, or even mainly, on the sedition and disaffection which they may excite. A more immediate, if not more serious, evil is the use made of the Native Press—

(1.) As an instrument of extortion, whereby the owners levy blackmail from Chiefs, Rajahs, and other Natives whose position is sufficiently prominent to expose them to its attacks:

(2.) As a means of intimidating Native officials, Judges, Deputy Magistrates, police officers, in the execution of their duty.

In the previous papers put up on this subject I find a petition from one Akbar Khan, Popular Cabul, complaining that the Native Press habitually slanders "the character of the innocent people who cannot afford to satisfy their cupidity." They force people "to subscribe to their papers, and write against those who refuse to comply with their request." He proceeds to point out how the proprietors evade the law, and how useless against such men a decree for damages on an action for libel would be. He goes on to say, "Rajahs and Chiefs dread him, under the impression that he may write against them, as he did against their compeers. They, therefore, subscribe to his newspaper, and assign an annual sum of money to him. The editor calls over every year to each State, remains there for from 20 to 25 days, receives money, khilluts, and sumptuous meals, and comes back." His suggestion to remedy these defects is, that before a person be registered as proprietor of a newspaper, he be required to deposit a sum of Rs. 10,000 as security.

A significant commentary on the above petition will be found in the following extract from the *Pioneer*, which refers to an obvious attempt of this kind started by a notorious swindler:—

"TO THE EDITOR.

"SIR,—I trust that, at the price of giving it a free advertisement, you will afford publicity to the accompanying prospectus, which is being very industriously circulated throughout the Native States in Rajpootana. In the code of 'Rules' accompanying, which I also forward for your edification, the public are informed that 'the capital required is (at least) Rs. 1,00,000,' and further on, that this is required only for *starting* 'the paper.' Again, 'the Chief English editor is to receive a salary (after the first six months, during which he will take half) of not less than Rs. 1,000 per month,' as well as one half the profits. To judge by the fact that the names of two Ministers of small Native States have been subsequently added to the printed rules (in writing), as 'Special Trustees,' of this unique undertaking, the 'Originator' [with a capital 'O'] is not without sympathisers or allies. May I suggest to the Governor General's agent that his fold in Rajpootana are in danger of the wolf? It remains to add that the Originator has modestly omitted to publish his name, and given no hint of his antecedents,—a double omission which I am in a position to supply. You are at liberty to hand up these particulars to any constituted authority who may betray an interest in the subject.

"JEREMY DIDDLER.

"Tu cole Justitiam; teque atque alios manet ultor."

"THE MAHARAJAH.

"'A weekly paper, intended to represent, in English and Urdu, the opinions and desires of the ruling powers in the Native States of India, and of educated Indian gentlemen generally.

"'All the usual news of the world will be given also.

"'*One by one, each Native State, its power and resources and sights, will be described, and a lithographed portrait of its reigning Prince and the chief nobles supplied.*

"'*One of the editors will visit yearly or half-yearly each Native State in turn.*

"'*Edited by English gentlemen.*

"'*Capital required Rs.* 1,00,000.

"'Subscribers can have a copy in English or Urdu, or both. The English copy will be issued one week in advance of the Urdu copy. Annual subscription, Rs. 50 and 100.

"'The paper, it is hoped will be published at Simla from 1st May 1877. The first or specimen copy has already been prepared.

"'*The regular issues of this paper will commence as soon as the whole of the required capital is paid up. Each of the chief Princes of India is requested to give at least Rs.* 5,000 *(five thousand) towards the required capital.*

"'*From the smaller States one or two thousand rupees only are asked for, or any sum the Rajah or the Nawab may be pleased to give.*

"'The money thus given may be paid either directly to the editor, or into the Punjab Bank, Lahore, to the name of the editor's 'Maharajah Fund,' or into the London and Delhi Bank, Delhi, same name, and 'Maharajah Fund.' Also into the Agra Bank, Agra, 'Maharajah Fund.'

"Nor is there less evidence available as to the system of terrorism exercised over the Native officials. It is referred to in the above petition as being habitually practised by the editor of a Lahore paper.

Sir G. Campbell, writing in 1873, endorsed the following extract from one of his most experienced Commissioners on the subject:—"There is, however, one aspect in which the present unbridled license of the Press is peculiarly injurious to Government, for it affects the feelings of its Native officers and subordinates to an extent which is palpably detrimental to the thoroughly upright and fearless discharge of their official functions. I fear there is not a Native Deputy Magistrate in the country who could deny that he was afraid of becoming the subject of personal attack in a Native newspaper. * * * *

I know of scarcely any more exquisite, but certain, process of torture than that which begins with the publication of a scandalous attack on a public officer, and leads up to a call for explanation. Even if his explanation is accepted, he has gone through the ordeal, he has been mentally tortured, while his assailant has lurked in the darkness, and is beyond the reach of punishment. I say, without fear of contradiction, that this villainous misuse of the public Press affects the whole of the administration of justice by Native officers, and that in the exceptional states of this country it is monstrous to allow a system of uncontrolled Press license to prevail, which is only suited (even if it is suited there) to nations in which independence and civilization are more thoroughly established."

Precisely the same complaint is made in the annual report of the Commissioner of Dacca, which was recently reviewed by the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

The recommendation made on the subject by the late Lieutenant Governor of Bengal (Sir G. Campbell) was that there should be a law to punish summarily and severely, without all the *eclat* of a long prosecution, for sedition, those who write and publish mischievous and seditious libels on the Government, and to shut up newspapers which are the vehicles of such language.

It is not to be expected that every one will take the same view as Sir G. Campbell of the best remedy to be applied; but it will probably be admitted that a case is made out for calling on the Government of India to fulfil their promise to Lord Salisbury, and take into consideration the necessity for an amendment of the law.

I am not prepared at the present stage of the case to lay down definitely what line legislation should take; but the following suggestions seem worthy of consideration:—

[1.] As soon as a fitting opportunity offers, the explanation attached to section 124 A of the Penal Code should be modified, so as to throw a less impossible burthen on the prosecution in proving attempts to incite disaffection.

(2.) I should like to have it considered whether some such suggestion as that made by Akbar Khan for taking security from any person who proposes to register his name as proprietor of a Native Press is feasible; if so, it might be introduced as an amendment to Act XXV. of 1867.

(3.) Finally, I would suggest a substantive addition to that law, based on the Press Law now in force in Ireland. That law 33-34 Vict. cap. 9., s. 30 to 33 is simple and brief. It lays down that on the Government being satisfied that any newspaper contains seditious matter, or incites to any form of felony (I would use the word disaffection, following therein the Penal Code), the head of the Government may serve a notice on the proprietor to the effect that it does contain such matter and calling attention to the provisions of the law. If, after the expiry of seven days (for weekly papers), and two days (for daily journals), from the receipt of such notice, the same paper, or any other paper published at the same press, or by the same proprietor or printer, contains seditious matter, the Government may then confiscate all printing presses, plant, and materials found on the premises.

Sections 31 and 32 contains powers for Government to issue search warrants and enter the premises of any such press. Section 33 gives power to proprietors, aggrieved by the action of Government under this law, to maintain a suit for damages on account of illegal seizure or search within two months, and allows such action to be brought in any of Her Majesty's Superior Courts of Common Law at Dublin. Such a law, *mutatis mutandis*, i. e., regarding "Governor General in Council" for "Lord Lieutenant," and "Court of the District Judge having jurisdiction" for "Superior Courts of Common Law at Dublin," seems to me very applicable to the circumstances of this country, and in itself quite unobjectionable. A proposal similar to this was made last year, but was objected to by my colleague Mr. Hobhouse, whose Minute is circulated herewith. His opinion is entitled to the greatest weight; but, in estimating the difficulty in which action under such a law would land the Government, he makes an important oversight. He assumes that, after warning a paper and confiscating its plant, the Government would be in no better position than before, as the aggrieved proprietor would bring his action, and Government would find it equally difficult to substantiate its case before a jury as defendants in a civil suit, to do so as prosecutor in a criminal action; but there is this difference—except in Calcutta, the civil suit would not go before a jury at all, but would be confined to the District Judge's Court; and, as a matter of fact, the great majority of Vernacular newspapers are published in the Mofussil. The Government would have two advantages—

1st.—The proprietor would hesitate to throw good money after bad by bringing an action.

2nd.—It would be very much easier for Government to defend before a Judge its own action in having confiscated the press than to persuade a native jury that a patriotic editor deserves imprisonment.

The criminal penalty under the Penal Code, however, need not be abrogated; it would remain as an additional weapon in reserve for very flagrant cases indeed.

The real *crux* is, as pointed out by Mr. Hobhouse, the difficulty of drawing a distinction between the native and the English Press. That there is a real distinction everybody perfectly well knows and understands. The English Press, however vituperative and mischievous, addresses its attacks against the measures of individual Governors, or against the persons who compose the Government; it does not attack the supremacy of Her Majesty's Government, and, of course, has no desire to subvert it. The Native Press, however insignificant its attacks may be, is occasionally influenced, as the extracts in the Appendix show, by a desire, real or pretended, to subvert the English regime, and to substitute native rulers; but this distinction, which is quite sufficiently marked to guide the Executive in practice, is not one which can be defined and formulated in a legal enactment. It seems to me, that while the law can make no distinction, the difficulty may in practice be overcome by making the law applicable (like the Arms Act) only to such parts of India, and to such classes of newspapers as the Government may, by proclamation, see fit to extend it, and it need, in the first instance, be extended only to papers published in the Vernacular languages. It is only these that circulating among uneducated classes can do serious mischief. Sedition circulated in the English language appeals only to a small section of the people who are of necessity tolerably educated, and capable of judging of the value of such writing. It may gratify their taste, but it is not likely to mislead them into a foolish action. I desire that this Minute, with the appendix, and the previous papers, may now be laid before the honourable members in charge of the Home and Legislative Departments, and may be circulated in the most confident manner to the Local Governments for a very early expression of their opinion.

The Appendix, as now circulated, refers only to newspapers published in Bengal; but the Secretaries of the Home and Foreign Departments have been requested to prepare an additional Appendix of similar seditious extracts from the newspapers published in other parts of India. These will be circulated as soon as they can be prepared, but as their preparation will take time I have not thought it worth while on this account to delay the circulation of the present Minute, the Bengal Appendix furnishing sufficient illustration of the style of writing to which I desire to call attention.

LYTTON.

22nd October 1877.

* *Behar Herald.*

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For Bilious and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Wind, Sparms, Foul Breath, Nervous Depression, Irritability, Lassitude, Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Sour Eructations, Lowness of Spirits with sensation of fullness at the pit of the Stomach, Giddiness, Dizziness and Sleepiness.

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Master Masons' Aprons, English Constitution, Blue...	Rs.	15	0
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WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
CALCUTTA. BOMBAY. SIMLA.

The Railway Watch,

AS SUPPLIED TO THE INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANIES AND TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

THIS Watch, although in a German Silver Case, has an English Lever Movement of the finest quality and strongest possible construction. HAMILTON & Co. confidently recommend it to the notice of those of their customers who require a Watch not easily disarranged by rough usage.

In German Silver Cases	Rs.	90 to 120
In Electro-plated Cases	,,	100 to 130
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Railway Watches.

Silver open face, flat crystal glass front, strong Jewelled Horizontal movement, each ..... Rs. 45
NOTE.—These Watches, which are now so much used in England, are strongly recommended to all who are in want of a low-priced and serviceable timekeeper. We have sold them for years, and as they have always given satisfaction, we are satisfied of their efficiency.

The Exhibition English Lever Watch.

In fine silver, double-bottomed engine-turned Hunting-case, of medium size, and with a first-class full-plate jewelled Lever movement. In GOLD Hunting Case, Rs. 200, In SILVER Hunting Case, Rs. 95, first quality; Rs. 85, second quality. The *great and unrivalled success* which this now *celebrated* Watch has met with induces us to hope that the devotion of additional attention to its accuracy and finish, and the introduction, if possible of further improvements into its mechanism, will raise the Watch still higher in the estimation of the public.

In Silver Hunting Case, Keyless movement	Rs.	155.
In Gold Hunting Case, Keyless movement	,,	300.

The Aluminium Watch.

With keyless movement, jewelled in many holes and with crystal glass front and back so that both dial and works are visible to the eye. Being keyless, it neither requires to be opened to wind it nor to set the hands. This, in India, is a great advantage, dust and damp being kept out.
Price in Alluminium Case ..... Rs. 45. *In Silver case* ..... Rs. 50.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY,
Bombay, 5th July 1878. Rampart Row.

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL. Head offices, Christiania, Norway; Branch Offices, 521, Oxford-street, London.

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL. Steam Manufactories at Stamsund and Kabelvang, Lofoten Islands, Norway.

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—The Standard, 13th May, 1872, in an article on "Lofoten Islands in the Season," says:—"In these Islands, when no sun is seen above the horizon, and night lasts nearly 24 hours, the tourist who braves the perils of the short but stormy passage will encounter a strange scene. Though deserted in the summer, these islands swarm with some 20,000 men in the winter, attracted by the cod fish, which arrive in millions every January to spawn. The take for the season just over has been 17,000,000 fish, which is below the average. After the fishery, the most interesting features of the islands are Mr. PETER MOLLER'S manufactories for his well known tasteless COD LIVER OIL, where thousands of barrels of the most delicate livers undergo a series of operations for about two months. The virtue of his mode of operating is its producing the oil in its natural state of purity without refinement, just as it is found in the fish while living, possessing q